MILLARD'S REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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MR. Ransford Stevens Miller, American Consul-General at Seoul, Korea, according to a Kokusai despatch from Washington to Tokio dated July 19, has been appointed Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs of the State Department at Washington to succeed Mr. Edward T. Williams, who has been appointed a member of the faculty of the University of California. Mr. Miller was born at Ithica, N. Y., in 1867 and was graduated from Cornell University in 1888. After serving as a Y. M. C. A. secretary in Japan for four years he was appointed an interpreter at the American Embassy in Japan in 1895, where he served until 1906. In 1912 he was sent to Japan as the President's personal representative at the funeral of the late Japanese Emperor. In November 1913 he was appointed American Consul at Seoul, Korea. Last year he accompanied the Ishii Mission to America, which resulted in the famous exchange of notes between the Viscount and Secretary Lansing. In addition to Mr. Miller's appointment to the Far Eastern Bureau, another appointment of special interest in the Far East has been made. Mr. C. M. Bishop, a former American Vice-Consul and Mixed Court Assessor in Shanghai, has been appointed chief of a Far Eastern Division that has just been established in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington.

THE foregoing appointments are of special interest in China since they portend the formation of a more definite policy on the part of the American Government toward China. The despatches of the past week to the effect that the American Government has decided to rejoin the Banking Consortium organized by the Powers for financing China, is further to the point and is a matter of much satisfaction to American residents and American business interests in China. The Siberian situation, with the resulting intervention, has been a blessing in disguise as far as China is concerned, for it arbitrarily turned the attention of America, as well as Great Britain and France, toward the Far East. Intervention in Siberia cannot be handled without taking into consideration the position of China—and Japan. The attitude that has existed in many parts of the world that the war on the Western front should command the entire attention to the exclusion of everything else, has been a monumental mistake, and it is fortunate indeed that attention has now been turned, permanently we hope, to the chaotic conditions existing in China which are indirectly due to China's decision to participate in the war on the side of the Allies. This fact is emphasized in an editorial comment in the July *World's Work* (New York,) as follows: "This is a world war and not

merely a war on the western front. In the country inhabited by 400 million Chinese a chronic civil war is raging – has been raging since the inception of the Republic. As the disintegration which accompanies war sets in, the German agents slip into the interior of the country, with plans to prepare China for German domination. The Germans are not too busy elsewhere to do this. Their wireless is not too busy to send out every night the most complete news that reaches China. There is far more German than American news in China. The Chinese are now our friends. They believe more in us than in any other nation. They need help now. They need organizing. Some one will help them do it. If we have an eye to the future the people who help China now will be Americans."

AS we go back into the underlying causes of the present world war, all trails lead toward Turkey and the fight for influence on the part of European nations in that country. When German plans had been completely laid and the Turkish army and navy and Turkish industries and Turkish railroads properly organized, the powder magazine was ready for the torch that set it off. For example, in his book on "The Bagdad Railway" (Berlin 1911) Professor Rohrbach summarized the military significance of a Turkey under German control as follows:

A direct attack upon England across the North Sea is out of the question, the prospect of a German invasion of England is a fantastic dream. It is necessary to discover another combination in order to hit England in a vulnerable spot—and here we come to the point where the relationship of Germany to Turkey, and the conditions prevailing in Turkey, become of decisive importance for German foreign policy, based as it now is upon watchfulness in the direction of England....England can be attacked and mortally wounded by land from Europe only in one place—Egypt. The loss of Egypt would mean for England not only the end of her dominion over the Suez Canal and of her connections with India and the Far East, but would probably entail the loss also of her possessions in Central and East Africa....Turkey, however can never dream of recovering Egypt until she is mistress of a developed railway system in Asia Minor and Syria, and until, through the progress of the Anatolian Railway to Bagdad, she is in a position to withstand an attack by England upon Mesopotamia. The policy of protecting Turkey, which is now pursued by Germany, has no other object but the desire to effect an insurance against the danger of a war with England.

TRULY there is a similarity. Those who have read the long list of political loans that have been made in China since the beginning of the war in Europe; those who have made a study of the aims and activities of the present military autocracy in Japan; those who have investigated into the meddling policy Japan has been pursuing in the internal affairs of China; those American and other foreign business men in China who have seen and experienced the Japanese policy of undermining all foreign business in China except their own; and, lastly, those who are familiar with what has already happened in Korea and Manchuria, know and realize that the stage also is being set on this side of the world for another big play. Japan is now a loyal member of the Allied Group, and America, Great Britain, France, Italy and the rest of the Allies are thankful for what she has accomplished in maintaining the peace of the Far East, but so long as the military autocracy in conjunction with the business and banking autocracy holds the helm in Japan, her interests lie along the lines that made Germany a world menace. The time to settle this matter is now —not at the peace conference or after this war. Dr. Matsunaga, the Japanese physician and president of the Fukushima Prefectural Hospital, who has just returned from the city of Basel in Switzerland, a town near the German border, whose population is seventy-five per cent German, says, according to the *Mainichi*, that the Germans are very friendly to the Japanese, who they say have the same national characteristics as themselves. The Japanese physician assures his people that German kindness and consideration is extraordinary and adds that some of the German newspapers and periodicals are publishing articles emphasizing the necessity of concluding an immediate alliance with Japan. We repeat: The time for settling this question is now, while it may be done peacefully, now when there is an opportunity for strengthening the hands of those liberal elements in Japan who do not wish to see their country dashed upon the rocks toward which it is heading.

ON Wednesday, July 29, the American State Department at Washington announced the terms upon which the United States will extend financial credit to China as follows:

First, the formation of a group of American bankers to make a loan or loans, and to consist of representatives from different parts of the country.

Second, an assurance on the part of the bankers that they will cooperate with the Government and follow the policies outlined by the Department of State.

Third, the submission of the names of the banks who will compose the group for the approval of the Department of State.

Fourth, the submission of the terms and conditions of any loan or loans for the approval of the Department of State.

Fifth, assurances that if the terms and conditions of a loan are accepted by this Government and by the Government to which the loan is made, in order to encourage and facilitate the free intercourse between American citizens and foreign States which is mutually advantageous, the Government will be wil-

ling to aid in every possible way and to make prompt and vigorous representations and to take every possible step to insure the execution of equitable contracts made in good faith by its citizens in a foreign land.

Elsewhere in this issue of the REVIEW will be found an article by Mr. Hollington K. Tong of Peking, in which he discusses American participation in the financing of China from the standpoint of the present political situation. The vital point in the foregoing announcement of the American State Department is that it constitutes a radical change in American policy toward American business throughout the world. Previous to this the American banker or business man who went into other countries for business, did so entirely upon his own responsibility and could not in case of trouble fall back upon the American Government for support to force fulfillment of his contracts. This was one of the reasons why certain American interests opposed President Wilson's policy toward Mexico. American miners, for example, who saw their mines being destroyed by the ignorant peons during the Mexican revolutions, could not understand why the American Government did not send an army into Mexico to protect the property of Americans in that country. And we should also state here that no army *was sent* into Mexico until American territory had actually been invaded and American lives lost. It was President Wilson's idea that individuals or corporations could not make contracts in foreign countries and expect the backing of the armed forces of the Government in forcing fulfillment of these contracts. Now, however, as a result of America's participation in the world war, there has been a change in the policy of the administration toward these matters, *but with this essential safeguard: If the terms and conditions of a loan are accepted by this Government and by the Government to which the loan is made, in order to encourage and facilitate the free intercourse between American citizens and foreign States which is mutually advantageous, the Government will be willing to aid in every possible way and to make prompt and vigorous representations and to take every possible step to insure the execution of equitable contracts made in good faith by its citizens in a foreign land.*

THUS we have the announcement of a new ideal in international finance, which is as radical as President Wilson's other pronouncements in connection with the aims of the Allies and the foundations upon which the new world peace is to be founded. In other words, American business can not, as in the case of the German military-business autocracy, and also as in the case of the present Japanese military-business-banking autocracy, go into foreign countries and make contracts and then fall back on the Government to force fulfillment of same. Negotiations are now proceeding between the American Government and Great Britain, France and Japan, and the hope is expressed that the bankers of those countries will be associated with the group of American bankers that is now being formed. In this connection, the hopes of the American State Department are set forth as follows:

> Beside the war-like conditions which confront China on her Northern and Western borders, there is a further incentive to cooperate with all these Governments because the war has created a community of interest between them and their citizens and those other Governments, and has broken down barriers which once have existed and has made easier intercourse between them. It is hoped that if the project succeeds it will serve as an agency through which this community of interest and consequent expansion of our mutual interests abroad may be adequately and properly expressed.

Since the new American policy toward China will come at once into contact with the present Japanese policy in China, the important point for the American Government to watch is the wide gap that often exists between the pronouncements of the Japanese Government through its diplomats abroad, and the *actual actions* of its business, financial and military agents in the field. In this connection it is only necessary to refer to the public pronouncements of Prince Lichnowsky, German Ambassador in London, and compare them with the *actual actions* of the Imperial German Government in Berlin, to get an almost perfect parallel.

THERE may have been a time in the period since China came into intercourse with Western nations when the only "civilizing" force in the country was that exerted by the missionaries. It must be admitted now, however, that the missionaries have a very strong rival as "civilizers," as any one who has visited the Shanghai Public Recreation Grounds this week will attest. Shanghai this week has been experiencing its first real thrill of "big league American baseball." Last Sunday the series began with a game between the crack team of the Ninth Cavalry Negro soldiers of Manila and the Shanghai team composed of Americans living in Shanghai and men from the American gunboats in the harbor. The Cavalry won the game, but the important part of the game was the crowd of Chinese, Japanese, Americans, Britishers, French, Indians, Italian, Portuguese and other nationals who make up Shanghai to the rousing number of more than three thousand who witnessed the National game. On Monday the Cavalry won again and on Tuesday the Shanghai team got into action and reversed the score. Then on Wednesday entered another element in the form of the unbeaten team of Japanese from the Meiji University of Japan, which is also participating in

the series. Although Japan entered the world sphere of American baseball somewhat late in the present century, there was no indication of unfamiliarity in the exhibition Wednesday at the Recreation Grounds, for in the words of the sport writer, they "mopped" the ground with the Shanghai team. The score was seven to six, but again this wasn't the important part of the story. It was the crowd of rooters. Japan occupied the left bleachers and Siberian intervention, loans to China, Hongkew riots, and European War to the contrary, they certainly did give their team support although it was in a language unfamiliar to the rest of the bleachers. On Thursday the Meiji team played the Cavalry and was vanquished by colored America, Seven to Zero. The Series is still to be completed for the mastery of the Far East, so our readers, especially those in America, will be forced to wait in breathless suspense for the result, but again we repeat, the missionaries now have a rival in the field of "civilizers," and it is not only in Shanghai, but in practically every other leading port of the Orient, that similar scenes are being enacted. And one thing we almost forgot. The first ball in the opening game of the series was pitched by W. S. Merriman, American member of the Shanghai Municipal Council, who claims the honor of introducing American baseball into the Orient, first in Japan when he came to that country from St. Louis, Missouri, so many years ago that we will not embarass him by telling the date, and then later when he moved to Shanghai to engage in business in the "Paris of the Orient." And still another thing we might mention is that China is also "coming along" in American baseball. Practically every school in the country, government and missionary, has its team and perhaps it wont he long before they will have a "world beating nine" to contest the supremacy of the Far Eastern Diamond.

THE question of the continual depreciation of notes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications in Peking is a serious one. One dollar note is now worth less than 58 cents in silver. Those who receive ten dollars in notes a month literally cannot live. Numerous suicides in the Capital and neighborhood are traceable to this unusual depreciation of the notes of these two national banks, which are extensively used. The Manchus are suffering the most. Many of them have no trade, no profession, and are unable to work, having in the past lived on the pensions given to them by the Manchu Emperor. The generous Republican Administration is continually giving them pensions—certainly less than they formerly received—in consideration of the voluntary abdication of the Throne by the Manchu Emperor. But it is now impossible for a family of three or four to subsist upon four or five dollars a month. On the other hand, the cost of living is increasing. One picul of rice, for instance, cannot be procured for less than nine dollars silver. An economic revolution is needed to waken the people to the importance of developing their enormous natural resources and establishing more factories and opening up the country in general. All the so-called industrial loans which are being daily contracted for military purposes, should be forthwith stopped. Real industrial loans should be made for bettering the economic condition of the people. First of all, the disastrous moratorium should be raised.

COMPLAINT of the people against this unheard-of depreciation of notes of these two prime banking institutions in China, has at last received the attention of financial authorities. Meetings, we learn from Peking, have been called to consider the question. Means are being devised to raise the value of the note to say above 60 per cent. One of them is to reform the remittance system introduced some time ago to help raise the note value. Since last spring, the Bank of China has been accepting Peking notes for remittance at the rate of 0.65, namely, 65 cents for every dollar note, higher than the market rate. The amount of remittances to be transacted for one day is limited to $60,000. The transaction has been entirely entrusted to the different Chinese banking houses and exchange shops for execution, each being allowed to remit $3,000 a day. The object of the system was to raise the value of notes. But, unfortunately, it was not realized on account of the manipulation of these cash shops to make profit out of it for themselves by keeping the value of the notes down and not observing

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OF THE FAR EAST

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNIED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U.S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

the instructions of the Bank. At a Cabinet Meeting last Tuesday, the Prime Minister personally instructed the Minister of Finance to prevent these unscrupulous merchants from continuing this malpractice. On Thursday, all the important officers of the Bank of China were invited by the Minister of Finance to discuss the means to reform the remittance system, and the decision was that the Bank should attend to it itself. It was further decided that a rate should be fixed every day for the remittance and the notes will be accepted for the purpose at a rate 2 or 3 points higher than the market one. No immediate relief, according to Chinese bankers, can be expected from such an arrangement. The note question cannot be solved in a half-hearted manner.

THE arrival at Tientsin on July 28 of General Chang Tso-ling, Military Governor of Fengtien, has set many wild rumors in circulation in North China. One rumor states that he may either restore the ex-Emperor, Hsuan Tung, to the Throne, or make some one else Emperor. Another rumor states that he will call another Tientsin Conference to settle the question of who shall be the next President of China. But, according to those who are associates of the Capital officials, the preliminary contest for the Presidency has become so heated that General Chang deemed it necessary for him to come to Tientsin and Peking to try to effect a solution of the question. The people in general are looking forward to unexpected developments. Be this as it may, the political situation in China will most probably take another change. General Chang will decide whether it is possible to conquer the South, and if not, whether it will be better for him to withdraw his troops from the Hunan front. But, before he can carry out his decision against the continuation of war with the South, he will have to convince the Prime Minister, General Tuan Chi-jui, that his views are sound. On the other hand, if he decides in favor of further fighting the opposition in the South, he will have to secure the whole-hearted support of the Military Governor of Chihli, General Tsao Kun, who has been repeatedly urged to proceed to the fighting front, but who refuses to comply with the request of the Government pending the receipt of sufficient war funds. General Tsao Kun's troops in Hunan are war-weary and are longing to return home, whilst the Fengtien troops under the command of General Hsu Shu-chen, the Prime Minister's right-hand man, are merely holding the line and are not advancing on account of the fact that General Hsu, instead of personally commanding these troops, is looking after the political interests of his chief in Peking and Tientsin. In consequence, General Hsu's opponents are spreading broadcast the news that General Chang Tso-ling, from whom his present troops were borrowed, has been dissatisfied with General Hsu owing to his attempt to employ his own men in the rank and file. Attempts have been made by his supporters to deny that such is the relationship between Generals Chang and Hsu, but they appear to have been not successful. Any quarrel between them will, however, prove disastrous to the present Cabinet.

MR. Lu Cheng-hsiang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is now staying at Peitaiho, the popular summer resort of North China, on sick leave, has made up his mind to resign, according to information we have received from Peking. Those who know him state that he is thoroughly despondent over the present political situation at home, and that he wishes to leave the Capital for a foreign land where he can forget the chaotic situation which is endangering the national existence. On account of his persistence in vacating the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Government is understood to have decided to accept his resignation, which has already been tendered. Mr. Lu's successor has, however, not yet been found. Unless there are ulterior motives behind, none care to accept the difficult appointment. Two officials are under consideration, namely, Mr. Tsao Ju-ling, Minister of Communications and also Minister of Finance, and Mr. Liu Ching-jen, former Minister to Russia. The former is said to be more hopeful to be the head of China's Foreign Office. In this connection, the comment of the *Peking Times* that "the transfer of Mr. Tsao to the Foreign Office has great significance because Japan is reported to be dissatisfied with Mr. Lu, while Mr. Tsao is regarded as pro-Japanese by his political opponents," may be read with interest, although it may not be necessarily true. In case Mr. Tsao is appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, he will most probably relinquish the office of Minister of Communications, but he will still keep the portfolio of Finance. The holding of the portfolios of Foreign Affairs and Finance at the same time will further strengthen Mr. Tsao's influence in political circles, which is already regarded as great.

MR. Lu will not, however, be allowed to leave the diplomatic service. After his resignation from the Foreign Office, he will be given an appointment as China's Minister to a foreign country. Views are understood to have been exchanged between the Government and Minister Lu regarding his future position. Minister Lu has expressed his wishes to be appointed Minister to Switzerland, with which China concluded a treaty in June providing, among other things, the exchanging of official

representatives to be stationed in each other's country to strengthen their friendly relations. Prime Minister Tuan has tacitly consented to make Mr. Lu the first Chinese Minister to Switzerland, a great honor to be conferred upon him. Some time will have to pass before such an appointment can be made, as the treaty signed by the Chinese and Switzerland representatives in Tokio a month ago has not yet been ratified.

SWITZERLAND is considered an important neutral nation of the world to-day. It is believed that in her Capital the Peace Conference will be held. Japan is represented at that country by an able diplomatist, whose equal should be China's official representative. Mr. Lu, who has been in the diplomatic service for over twenty years, and has handled many difficult negotiations in the past successfully, is a good man for the position. He may also represent China at the Peace Conference if the decision of the Government has not yet been changed. For the last three years Mr. Lu has been devoting his whole attention to the study of the representation of China's case at the Peace Conference. For this reason, when he was asked to head the Foreign Office last year he at first declined the offer on the ground that he preferred to continue serving as Chairman of the War Commission and study the peace question. After having headed the Foreign Office for the last few months, his wishes to prepare China's case for consideration at the Peace Conference will most probably be granted.

SUPPOSE that a young Philippino who has completed his studies in one of the colleges in Manila desired to go to Great Britain, France or, in peace times, to Germany, to complete his education in one of the great European universities. Suppose that this young man embarked on a ship for Europe, but when that ship reached New York on its way to Europe, American secret service agents went aboard and after questioning the young Philippino, they forcibly removed him from the ship and informed him that if he desired a higher education, he *must study* at an American university. Then suppose further that this did not end the matter, that the fact that this young Philippino *was on a ship* bound for Europe was considered sufficient grounds for prosecuting him as a political agitator. This could never happen in America or in any other liberal nation. But it *does happen* in the Far East in this way. No Korean student is at liberty to go to America to attend school. If he has completed his education at an American missionary college in Korea or in a government school and then attempts to go to America to complete his studies, he can not do so unless he disguises himself as a Chinese student or slips out of his native country as though he were a refugee from justice. He cannot even embark for America on an American ship, for Japanese secret agents go through every group of Chinese students bound for America and if there is a single Korean in the lot he is either prevented from embarking from Shanghai, or in case he does succeed in getting aboard, he is removed when the ship touches at Kobe or Yokohama, Japan. It is only necessary to inquire of the agents of the American steamship company in China to prove the truth of this statement. Korean students have even been forced to go to Manila in order to find a boat that does not touch at a Japanese port. The Japanese give as a reason for this action that these young men, after being educated in America, are likely to return to Korea and become agitators against Japanese rule in Korea. Korea is very prosperous under Japanese rule. The country teems with industry, and Koreans receive good wages in the hundreds of factories that the Japanese have established. But the Korean young man or woman who desires to have the privilege enjoyed by the Chinese young men and women across the border of going to a foreign land for an education, hasn't that privilege. It is difficult to convince the Korean young man or woman who has been through this experience that their country is better off as a Japanese possession, even though it is prosperous and is no longer torn by internal civil strife.

China and Allied Intervention in Siberia

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

JOINT intervention in Siberia is inevitable. Allied diplomats in the Capital believe that it is a question of only a few days. Their Governments have been convinced that this is the psychological moment to move and are determined to use the triumphant Czecho-Slovaks to check the spread into Asiatic Russia of German influence and, if possible, to restore order in Russia. America has finally accepted the request of the Allies, which has been repeatedly made during the last six months, that she should take concerted action together with them in Siberia, fearing that if she persists in her former attitude, Germany might get hold of Siberia and exploit it for her advantage and much to the detriment of the Allies.

What America fears the most is the possibility of intervention by a single nation, which

will be disastrous to Russia. Such a possibility has now been removed by the forthcoming joint action. Although she will now give to the Czechs money, arms, ammunition and military assistance, with the object of restoring order in Russia and enabling her people to solve their national problems themselves, her policy of not interfering in the internal affairs of that country remains unchanged.

Japan's vain attempt to secure the consent of the Allies and America to guard the Chinese Eastern Railway with her own troops, constituting as it does an important phase of the whole intervention problem, is not lacking in interest. Pressure has secretly been brought to bear upon the Chinese Government in her efforts to obtain from China an invitation to cooperate in patroling the line, preparatory to renewing the demand for the guarding of the Railway by her troops. China has refused to extend to Japan such an invitation, but if the Allies desire, she will consent to a joint patrol. In this attempt of Japan, the Chinese, however, find another scheme to control the Chinese Eastern Railway. Upon its failure, Japan has been urging the Chinese Government to drive out the Russians patroling the line from Manchuria during the absence of General Horvath, Managing Director of the Railway. Apparently she desires to replace these Russians with her own troops after their expulsion. But what puzzles me is her promise given to General Horvath at the same time that she would do everything possible for him. That the same promise has been pledged by Japan simultaneously to the Provisional Government of Autonomous Siberia at Vladivostock, General Horvath's rival, is even more puzzling.

The present tentative arrangement provides that the Allied troops occupy Vladivostock and keep the Siberian Railway open so that the Czechs can be free to operate inland in a westward direction against the Bolsheviks. The movement of Allied troops towards Vladivostock has commenced, according to information from the different Legations in Peking. Seven thousand United States regulars at Manila are ready for embarkation. Eight hundred French troops from Indo-China are expected to arrive at Shanghai in a few days on their way to that port. A thousand British troops and eight hundred Italian soldiers have been arranged for the Siberian service. Japan will send seven thousand men to participate in the expedition. One thousand veteran soldiers from the 9th Division of the Chinese Army, with their headquarters near Peking, are being organized into a mixed regiment to join the Allied troops. These international forces amount to two divisions or 20,000 men. Part of them will be stationed at Vladivostock to control the city, and the rest will be used to patrol the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Siberian Railway and defend the bases of the Czechs so that the Czechs can advance without fear of their retreat being cut of by the enemy in case they find it inadvisable to move further westward.

China is enthusiastic over the opportunity of being able to render some real service to the Allies. Duty demands her participation in the forthcoming intervention. Japan is, however, said to have been exercising influence in Europe against China's dispatch of troops to join those of the Allies, although she does not openly oppose it. But the Chinese officials are giving territorial contiguity and the Chinese Eastern Railway as additional reasons why China should cooperate with the Allies in the expedition. China, like Japan, takes a great interest in the issue on account of its territorial nearness, and owing to the fact that the Chinese Eastern Railway, which will figure most prominently in the intervention program, lies in Chinese territory, as is explained. They suggest that the bulk of the soldiers to patrol the Chinese Eastern Railway should be Chinese, who will be assisted by the Allied forces. The Chinese troops are undoubtedly able to play an important part in this momentous event, having demonstrated their capability when they suppressed the Bolshevik disturbance at Harbin last year and drove the trouble-makers from there in a short time. The public has not yet forgotten the praise of American and British journalists and officials generously bestowed upon them for their efficiency on that critical occasion. China is willing to assign for the expedition a large force, but, regardless of the unfavorable attitude of some of the Allies, she has decided to send between a thousand and two thousand soldiers to assist the Allied forces at Vladivostock in conformity with the general intervention program which she has learned unofficially.

An understanding has been reached between Washington and Tokio regarding the number of soldiers to be sent to Vladivostock by these two nations. The question of Japan's participation in the expedition, which has caused so much discussion in Europe as well as in Asia and America, has practically been settled.

Details are under negotiation, but they do not matter much, as long as the principle of cooperation has been agreed upon. Before the publication of this article, they might have already been disposed of also. As soon as the Allied troops, including those from Japan and America, have concentrated in Vladivostock, they will begin to carry out their program.

Meanwhile the Allies and America are hoping that General Horvath's government

and the Vladivostock government of Autonomous Siberia will be able to make arrangements for cooperation so that both of them can give their support to the Czechs instead of waging a new civil war between them in Siberia. Cooperation of these two governments will greatly simplify the confusing situation, and is decidedly beneficial to the Allied cause. In case it is impossible and if General Horvath, Managing Director of the Chinese Eastern Railway, persistently refuses to work together with the Vladivostock government, to which the Czechs are more favorably disposed, the Allies will try to secure General Horvath's overthrow if it is possible. This appears to be the policy of the Allied Governments, and possibly of America. Several foreign diplomats and a number of Chinese high officials, who are well informed on Siberian affairs, with whom I have conversed on the topic, have apparently affirmed it.

Little doubt now exists that America and the Allies have definitely pledged their support to the Czechs. That the Czechs are more inclined to side with the Vladivostock government is also clear. This attitude of theirs is shared by the Allies. It is only natural, as little is heard of the Omsk government, whose members were dispersed by the Bolsheviks some time ago. Seventy of them came to Vladivostock and established the Vladisvostock government in June. They have received from their mother government no definite news, on account of the stop of communications, as to whether it was re-organized and, if so, what is its present attitude towards the situation in general and the new development particularly. They have apparently discontinued their relationship with the Omsk government and have intended to build the new government at Vladivostock, evidently with the moral support of the Allies and some assistance of the Czechs. On the other hand, the Allies cannot support General Horvath's government, the organization of which they disapproved. A brief review of events during the last fortnight will make this explanation clearer.

On July 9 General Horvath issued a proclamation declaring himself to be Dictator pending the election of representatives by the people of Siberia to organize an assembly and form a government. His platform contained ten items promising, among other things, the abolition of all Bolshevik laws and ordinances, and recognition of all former alliances, conventions and agreements with Allied and neutral countries, all political obligations and proprietry rights of territory. Soon afterwards he and his associates left Harbin by special train for the east. They were supposed to go to Nikolsk, where it was rumored at the time that they were to organize and proclaim a government for Siberia as opposed to the Siberian Autonomous Government with its headquarters at Vladivostock, which was proclaimed on June 20. His party included Vostrotin, former member of the Duma from Central Siberia, Taskin, who was formerly associated with General Simeonoff, Oustrugoff, General Pflug, former Governor of Vladivostock and representing Korniloff's Party, two Socialist members of the Siberian Cooperative Societies, the British Military Observer and several Japanese officers.

This move on the part of General Horvath was considered unusual and full of significance in view of the fact that several months ago, when the Siberian Autonomous Government was first organized, it asked him to head it, but he declined on the ground that it exclusively consisted of Socialists. Now General Horvath has set up at Horvatovo near Nikolsk, a new government of his own in opposition to the Vladivostock government.

Following this, the British, French and Japanese Legations at Peking sent to General Horvath a joint protest against his proclamation and his subsequent movement. The gist of the protest is that they have received the news about what he had done from the North and learned that he was going to establish a new government in Siberia. In their opinion, this is an unnecessary move and calculated to bring about á situation which would impede the present movement of the Czechs towards the West, which is the all important feature of the political situation in Siberia. In conclusion, these three Ministers urged General Horvath to withdraw his proclamation and arrange for cooperation with the Siberian Autonomous Government.

From this protest, much can be learned of the policy of the Allies in regard to intervention in Siberia. That the Allies are supporting the Siberian government is evident. It is speculated that they will withdraw their support to General Horvath if he does not accept their advice tendered in a friendly spirit. If negotiations for cooperation between these two factions prove a failure, the opposition of the Siberian government will most probably be based on the fact that the Horvath government is monarchical, though the officials involved have made strong denials of any basis for such belief. And a new civil war will occur. When this comes to pass, the position of Japan will certainly attract special interest, as she is said to have encouraged both parties, unless the Allies secure the speedy fall of General Horvath.

It is hoped not only by the Allies, but also by the Russian residents in China, that General Horvath's government and the Siberian Autonomous Government will cooperate. The news that General Simeonoff near Irkutsk is not supporting General Horvath may compel the

latter to accept the situation as it is and make the fight against the Bolsheviks a joint cause with the Siberian government. General Simeonoff has been conducting the fight for some time and working out from the West. He commands a goodly number of ex-officers and the Siberian troops, formerly of the Russian Army and has the backing of a certain element of the Cossacks. At the beginning he had only 1,500 men, according to a report supplied by a Russian officer, and now the number of the troops under his command is about 10,000. Up to his last move, General Horvath was backed up by General Simeonoff, but he cannot successfully oppose the Siberian government without Simeonoff's continual assistance. In spite of this, news from Harbin indicates that General Horvath is preparing for a contest. "Despite the rumors fabricated by anti-Horvathists at Harbin and other places, the influence and strength of General Horvath are increasing day by day," states one dispatch dated July 26, "for parties of Russians from Russia are going to join him nearly every day while unofficially Japanese army officers and privates are also joining him in large numbers. These Japanese say that they are joining General Horvath of their own free will without the knowledge or approval of the Tokio Government because they think that Horvath is representing the Russian Moderates and is capable of doing something for the rebuilding of Russia." Another report, however, states that negotiations are still proceeding between General Horvath and the leaders of the Siberian government at Vladivostock. The Allied community in China express the hope that the negotiations will turn out to be a success so that both parties can give their united aid to the Czechs in their fight against the Bolsheviks.

Pending the completion of arrangements for cooperation, General Horvath's government is located at Grodekova, whilst the Czechs are staying at Nikolsk. These two places are not far away from each other. Beyond the Manchuli station on the western border of Manchuria, there are stationed General Simeonoff's troops, hostile to the Czechs operating near Irkutsk against the Bolsheviks, who are said to be pro-German, aided by the German prisoners. The Bolsheviks north of Nikolsk are also faring badly, and are retreating to the Ussuri and Iman rivers. The Bolsheviks in European Russia, according to those who recently returned from that part of the country, are anti-German. They used to be favorably disposed towards the Germans, but the latter took advantage of their friendly feeling and advanced into Russian territory, thereby enraging them. As the Bolsheviks retreated they destroyed everything, having learned this means of stopping German advances from their ancestors, who defeated Napoleon by the same tactics. In addition to the Bolsheviks, there are possibly a dozen more factions, each operating against the other and defying understanding and analysis. Such appears to a man who has tried to study the Russia of to-day to be the situation in that unfortunate but great country.

Peking, July 27, 1918.

America's New Financial Policy For China

By "Millard's Review" Peking correspondent

THE telegram from Washington dated July 24, carried by Reuter's Agency, stating that "the Government has agreed that American bankers should loan to China, provided China cancels all outstanding loans and all loans be shared by American, British, French and Japanese bankers. Details are not completed but $50,000,000 is regarded as the approximate figure," is the most significant. The significance increased when at the same time the news was received in Peking of the negotiations by the American bankers at Washington of rejoining the International Banking Consortium, which made the first Reorganization Loan of £25,000,000 to China. All this indicates a change in the policy of the American Government towards the Far East—a change which will prove beneficial to all concerned. The reckless borrowing by China from Japanese bankers, who are easily satisfied with any kind of security and whose business is merely to lend money for wasteful purposes in pursuance of the policy of their Government, has evidently convinced the American and other Governments in Europe that unless timely action is taken to stop it and make future loan-making a joint enterprise, their own interests in this country will be seriously affected. The fact that America and the Allies have time to take into consideration the situation in China notwithstanding that they are engaged in a life and death struggle with the Central Powers, shows that this country is worth helping and that they are interested in its welfare. Such an attitude is a correct one, for any slight disturbance in the remotest corner of the earth affects the whole world even in time of war. If China's internal disorder can be stopped, she will be able to contribute much in man-power and material resources towards the defeat of the common enemy, Germany, which is menacing the very foundations of democracy.

The willingess of Washington to lend money to China, and the efforts of the American bankers to rejoin the Consortium, are closely

connected. Pending the receipt of details regarding the proposal of a $50,000,000 loan to China, a consideration of it has necessarily to be deferred for the present. To lend money to China is a natural consequence after the American financiers have rejoined the Consortium, and so the question of rejoining the Consortium is even more interesting. Three days ago a Japanese news-agency circulated in Peking a telegram announcing that negotiations of the American bankers to re-enter the Banking Group were proceeding and that consultations have been in progress as to whether the unpaid proceeds of the loans contracted by China from Japan alone should be held over, since these loans, nominally for industrial purposes, are really political ones, and their conclusion is therefore against the provision of the First Reorganization Loan Agreement. This news has been verified and found to be correct.

In 1913, America was one of the six foreign Powers participating in the negotiations of the First Reorganization Loan to China, the other five Powers being Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia and Japan; the latter two countries were admitted to the Group in August of 1911. The coalition of the six Powers was based on the principle that the prosperity and development of China were the source of their best interests and that for developing her resources and making competent her administration it provided loans to China. But on March 18, 1913, two months and four days before the signing of the loan, President Wilson withdrew his support of it for the following reason: "The conditions of the loan seem to us to touch very nearly the administrative independence of China itself; and the Administration does not feel that it ought, even by implication, to be party to those conditions. The responsibility on its part which would be implied in requesting the bankers to undertake the loan might conceivably go the length in some unhappy contingency of forcible interference in the financial and even the political affairs of that great Oriental State, just now awakening to a consciousness of its power and of its obligations to its people. The conditions include not only the pledging of particular taxes, some of them antiquated and burdensome, to secure the loan, but also the administration of those taxes by foreign agents.

"The responsibility on the part of our Government implied in the encouragement of a loan thus secured and administered is plain enough, and is obnoxious to the principles upon which the Government of our people rests.

"The Government of the United States is not only willing but earnestly desirous of aiding the great Chinese people in every way that is consistent with their untrammeled development and its own immemorial principles. The awakening of the people of China to a consciousness of their possibilities under free Government is the most significant, if not the most momentous, event of our generation."

This policy of President Wilson reversed that of his predecessor, President Taft, who on one occasion said: "What I want to see is that China develop her military strength and prowess so that she can fight. What we want is that China should be free in her own country. When she wants to build railways in her own territory, I don't see why she shouldn't build them. To have those Powers who obstruct her say she cannot, is intolerable. I cannot tolerate that idea. I am very much interested in the development of China. I don't care how she develops, but I want her to develop, and so that we will have a part in that development. I was interested in China when I was out there, and I wanted to do something for her. When Mr. Knox came to the State Department, I told him I wanted special attention given to China. The trade out there is going to be very important to us. We will gain more and more as time goes on, and we must act so as to get our share. We are investing money that will bring returns. We have been criticized for backing Wall Street, but why shouldn't we? Wall Street is our capital."

President Wilson's declaration in contrast to that of Taft was therefore important, and undoubtedly he made it with good intentions. Soon afterwards, the American bankers withdrew from the International Consortium. They did it at the request of the Government, just as they cooperated with the European bankers at its request. When the loan policy of European nations, according to Frederick McCormick, began to oppress American interests in China, both American industry and the American Government were repentant of the collapse of American finance in China in 1905, when the Hankow-Canton Railway concession was given up. In response to the request of the Government, a financial combination was formed by Jacob H. Schiff and others in cooperation with J. P. Morgan, Sr., by which the support of the Kuhn-Loeb-Rockefeller and J. P. Morgan & Company financiers was enlisted. This was dissolved in March of 1913.

The present Administration has now realized that its new policy, instead of helping the Chinese nation, has disabled it from rendering to it substantial assistance, and has given a deathblow to American financial and industrial enterprises for the protection of American commerce in Asia. Although no one has ever stopped to question the motives of President Wilson in making the declaration, many will welcome a reverse of that policy so that America can co-

operate with Great Britain, France and Japan in helping China and will see to it that none of her partners will make any attempt to jeopardize China's national existence. An inkling of President Wilson's 1918 policy is found in the mentioned announcement from Washington. When the American Government is committed to the loan policy, its financiers will come forth to carry it out with full vigor as they did during the Taft administration.

President Wilson's newest Chinese policy will, however, have to be carried out with caution. America has certainly learned a severe lesson from Mr. Knox's proposal to neutralize the Manchurian Railways, including its own proposed Kinchou-Aigun line by purchase and restoration to China in 1910. This proposal was intended to be helpful to China, but it brought about a diametrically opposite result. Russia was at first favorable to it, as she was opposed to closer relations with Japan. She expected from Washington assurance that the United States would take whatever measures were necessary to carry out the principles involved in the proposal, but such assurances were not forthcoming. Through secret diplomacy and manipulation, Japan won Russia over to her side and enlisted the tacit support of her allies, England, France and Germany. Instead of going against Japan, America had gone against four first-class Powers of the world. In consequence, she was held up to ridicule when both Japan and Russia rejected her proposal to neutralize the railways in Manchuria. Not only had this international scheme, conceived with the best of intentions, failed to achieve its object, but it also produced a new situation which it tried to avert—a closer cooperation between Japan and Russia, which is detrimental to China. The unpleasant episode of American relations with Japan and other Powers interested in China furnishes the present Administration at Washington with a costly lesson, teaching it how to deal with astute Japanese diplomats. It is to be hoped that the loan policy of America, which has apparently been decided upon, will be initiated with an unusual degree of precaution and diplomatic tactics.

As details of the negotiations regarding the re-entrance of the American Group to the Banking Consortium are not known, it is presumed that a new banking consortium will be organized. On account of the War, the original Consortium is practically dissolved. Russia, one of the participating powers, is eliminated from consideration as a result of her internal disturbance. Germany, another one, is at war with the world. France, Great Britain and Japan are the remaining members. A reorganization of the Banking Consortium is needed under the circumstances. It is a delicate piece of negotiation for America to secure the leadership of the new group, in view of the fact that Japan covets that prime position and she will get the support of Russia and France to back her claim. Such support, it is believed, will be given. The word "Russian" rather means the Russian Legation in Peking and the controlling interests of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, which are willing to aid Japan commercially in their wishes to regain their lost power. France's assistance through her help can be safely counted upon, as she is anxious to secure Japan's active participation in the War. Great Britain will be the only Power which is likely to stand by America in the contest.

President Wilson is slow in reaching conclusions, but is persistent in carrying them out once the conclusions are made. Some Chinese statesmen point out that this good characteristic of the American President will be sufficient to defeat any diplomatic manoeuvre and off-set disadvantages resultant from the lack of an understanding of how Japanese and European diplomats usually handle similar matters. President Wilson, for instance, did not express any opinion at the first stage of the European War. When he was convinced that the Allies were fighting the common enemy of the world and that America could not long remain an onlooker, he plunged into the War and pledged all the available resources and man-power of his country to defeat Germany.

Peking, July 28, 1918.

"Millard's Review" as a Legal Reporter

ONE of the features which this REVIEW has maintained since its inception is a full report of proceedings, and particularly decisions, of the American Courts in China. We have ascertained from various sources that this has been appreciated by our readers in China and that it has stimulated an interest on the part of Americans in China in our Courts and their doings. Some recent letters to the Judge of the United States Court for China, which we have been privileged to see, indicate a somewhat similar effect at home.

The *Corpus Juris*, published by the American Law Book Company of New York, and now in its eighteenth volume, has the reputation of being the most ambitious project ever undertaken in legal literature. It is naturally gratifying to us, therefore, to learn that the contents of this REVIEW are being utilized by that

important publication. Its editor, William Mack, well known in the legal literary world, says in a recent letter to Judge Lobingier:

I am preserving the copies of MILLARD'S REVIEW, and intend to have your cases reported therein used in our Cyc-Corpus Juris System; and some of the cases will be found in the next Annual Annotations.

A less direct, though perhaps more substantial, tribute comes from no less an authority than Dr. John Bassett Moore of Columbia University, formerly Counsellor of the State Department, and recognized as the foremost living American writer on International Law. Our readers will remember the interest aroused by the decision, first published some months ago in these columns, *In Re Robert Edmund Lee's Will*, wherein the United States Court for China held that a native American citizen cannot forfeit his nationality by mere residence abroad. In the course of a letter to Judge Lobingier under date of May 18, Professor Moore says:

In my History and Digest of international Arbitrations I devoted an entire chapter (Vol. III, Chap. 56) to the "Renunciation or Forfeiture of the Right to National Protection." I used this phraseology for the purpose of opening the way to the correction of the supposition, which has so extensively prevailed in judicial and diplomatic utterances, that the refusal to extend protection to a citizen could be justified only on the ground that he was "expatriated," in the sense of having lost his citizenship.

So far as concerns the Executive Department, there has been a special confusion chiefly due to a misinterpretation of the statutory requirement, based on the Expatriation Act of 1868, that no distinction shall be made in the treatment of native citizens and of naturalized citizens abroad. On the assumption that this meant that no account was to be taken of the circumstance that the one was a native and the other a naturalized citizen, our Secretaries of State have in fact often subjected the native citizens to a discrimination for which there was not the slightest legal justification. Our naturalization treaties, with perhaps a single exception, have incorporated the principle that a naturalized citizen permanently returning to the country of his origin is to be considered as having renounced his naturalization. This rule has a justification in law as well as in common sense. But to say that a native citizen who goes to reside even permanently in a country that never had a claim to his allegiance, should be treated as if it were the country of his original allegiance, is justified neither in law nor in common sense. Whenever I have had an opportunity I have endeavored to impress these considerations upon those in authority. Your compact and well-reasoned judicial opinion will, I believe, be of great value in clarifying the thoughts of those who have to deal with a subject which has been so much misapprehended.

Improving Shanghai's Harbor Facilities

SOMEWHERE in the Good Book the idea is expressed that the people who have no vision are doomed to destruction. One is reminded of this sentiment on reading the very able report of the future development of Shanghai harbor just made for the Whangpoo Conservancy Board by H. von Heidenstam, C. E., and by Messrs. Richert and Hornell, representing a firm of consulting engineers at Stockholm. These Swedish engineers have a vision, a wonderful vision indeed, and there can be little doubt about it that if Shanghai will study their proposals and adopt them, at least as nearly as circumstances and money will permit, Shanghai will not be doomed to destruction. For unless the harbor facilities at Shanghai in the not distant future are placed on a much higher basis than they are at present, there can be little question that Shanghai's relative importance as a foreign shipping port will rapidly dwindle.

Mr. von Heidenstam and his coadjutors see visions in the future of airship fleets carrying mails and passengers between here and Japan and even further; a through railway line from Shanghai through India to Europe; the Pacific being plowed with leviathans of the deep and trade being developed on the Pacific with European lines taking a second place, for although America, because of war conditions, is building ships at an enormous rate, she will find for some years after the close of the war that her ships will find the most profitable traffic on the Atlantic and as a result the Pacific "field," for the time being at any rate, will mostly be in the hands of Asiatic nations, Japan unquestionably in the front ranks, but with every indication that the near future will also witness a strong development of the Chinese merchant fleet.

The day of the shallow draught steamer is rapidly passing away. The longer the distance that the modern ship has to travel the more does an increase in the size conduce to its comparative cheapness of operation. And, accepting this theory as correct, it logically follows that future years will see the largest ships in the world running on the Pacific. The principal reason why at present there are no larger ships on the Pacific is that at the majority of ports the mooring facilities are not sufficient to accomodate them.

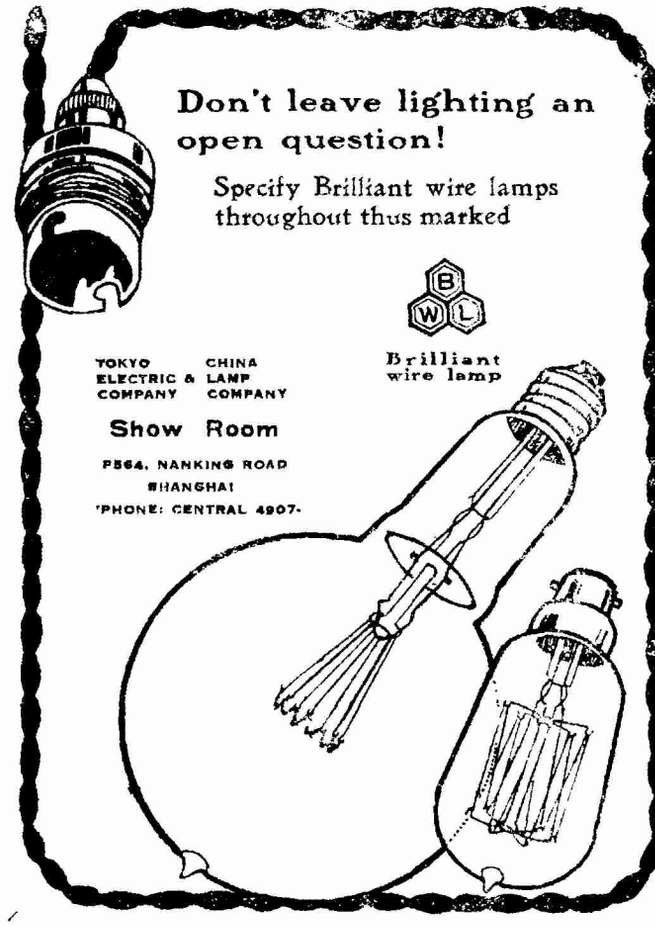
There can be little doubt about it that Shanghai will have to, to use a slang expression, "get a move on" if it is to hold its proud position among the ports of Asia. As the Whangpoo Conservancy engineers rightly argue, that port which can attract the largest express steamers to its portals is the one whose growth is assured. Shanghai, despite considerable difficulties encountered by ships within its harbor, has been the favorite terminus for the lines running to Europe. As regards the lines to America there has been a certain tendency to "cut out" Shanghai, the American lines converging upon Manila and the Japanese upon Kobe. Indeed the Japanese plan is as much as possible to make Kobe the terminus for the large express steamers that cross the Pacific, cargo for China to be transshipped in smaller steamers, that for the Yangtze Valley for instance being sent right through to Hankow without coming near Shanghai at all.

The report to the Conservancy Board discusses the various ways in which the harbor facilities at the mouth of the Yangtze may be improved, and by the process of elimination arrives at the conclusion that the most suitable method will be to close the Whangpoo River with lock gates and so transform the whole river into a continuous dock harbor with a water level corresponding to the mean water level at Woosung. This scheme will involve an estimated expenditure of about Tls. 45,000,000. While it is admitted that the effect of such a scheme on the sewage disposal and water supply will be considerable this is a disadvantage which can be overcome by rearranging the present system of intake and pumping. Among the advantages that the closing of the Whangpoo by locks will contribute are that a permanent water depth can be obtained anywhere in the harbor by dredging and that there will immediately be an increase of seven feet in the depth of the water; silting in the Whangpoo will also practically cease and there will no longer be any occasion for dredging along the wharves.

The following are extracts from the report:

"If we study the largest and most successful ocean ports, and especially those which are now in the process of rapid growth in different quarters of the world, we come to an epoch in their history when the harbor and communication problem had to be—and was—fearlessly and rationally tackled. A farsighted elastic policy, allowing for a gradual development and free growth, but carefully regulated and treasured as a *condition sine qua non* for their greatness, if not for their very existence. Such a critical period will soon be reached in Shanghai and if nothing is done Shanghai will be at the parting of the ways. *One way* will then be for the port of Shanghai to allow itself to be satisfied with matters as they are and, with harbor approaches allowing only 16-18 feet at Low Water and 26-28 feet at High Water, acquiesce in the exclusion of all regular shipping with over 26-28 feet draught. Twenty years hence Shanghai will then be out-classed as a leading ocean port and steadily lose in relative importance. By that time other foreign centers for the ocean trade and traffic for this part of the Far East are more than likely to have developed and taken the lead, offering first class traffic and shipping conditions, and reducing Shanghai to a subordinate port. The *other way* will be to face the situation squarely, to attack the problem, solve it as well as can be done and secure predominance on the Yellow Sea.

"At first sight the economic problem involved seems insoluble, as the expenditure will be very large, although not larger than those of other leading ports, and experience appears to show that financial assistance to any great extent from the Chinese Government can hardly be counted on for the time being, even when, as is here the case, the Chinese national interests involved are all important. The situation is, however, not unpromising, if we take into consideration that at least some twenty, and possibly thirty or forty, years will be required for the construction of a modern harbor at Shanghai. The difficulties of procuring the funds for a harbor improvement by a just and wise taxation of all the interests affected, business, trades, professions and population in the port itself and its immediate hinterland are admittedly very great. Any principle of heavily taxing shipping is for obvious reasons at a discount for larger ports and other means are mostly resorted to. The shipping and tonnage dues levied in Shanghai are already used at least partly for coastal navigation aid, etc. (the Customs Marine Department), and do not specially recommend themselves. Apart from direct Harbor Taxes in the port itself the question of contribution from Governmental, Provincial and local Authorities suggest itself; and such would in some form seem indispensable. Without going into principles of taxation it will however probably be generally admitted that in the case of Shanghai a general tax on trade is indicated as one of the best means for the purpose. The trade of Shanghai is certainly able to bear a much greater tax for harbor purposes then at present. The Conservancy Tax of 3% on the Customs Dues as now collected represents only little more then 1 per mille of the actual value of the import and export trade, and is comparatively a very low tax for Harbor purposes."



COAST INSPECTOR TYLER'S COMMENTS

After the Report made for the Whangpoo Conservancy Board had been completed, it was submitted to W. F. Tyler, Coast Inspector, who, on the invitation of the Board, has commented upon it. Mr. Tyler points out that the proposed scheme, which means an expenditure of nearly one hundred million dollars, if carried out would mean scrapping quite a considerable portion of the existing Conservancy Works, on which a sum of eleven million taels had been spent during the past twelve years—a matter in which he was personally interested as he had taken part in the original arrangement. Mr. Tyler says that the prob-

lem twelve years ago as regards deep draught vessels was identical with the present except in degree and what he always had in mind was the construction of a large wet dock at Woosung using the Woosung Creek as the lock entrance. Mr. Tyler, while recommending that such an investigation as was proposed by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board engineers be carried out, says his idea is that a full hydrological study might be made independent of the conclusions that the authors of the Report had come to. After reviewing the probabilities of the constancy of China's trade, Mr. Tyler had come to the conclusion that, while the existing instability of things in China inhibits the immediate undertaking of such a colossal scheme, the outlook for the future did not justify the refusal to consider it or even its commencement on gradually progressive lines; for instance, the improvement of the South Channel could be undertaken gradually, independently of any decision about accommodation in Shanghai harbor. For a number of reasons the South Channel had shown remarkable stability as regards its minimum Low Water depth. As far as Mr. Tyler was aware that depth had not varied within 2 feet of 16 in the last forty years. Shanghai, in Mr. Tyler's opinion, occupies the one possible position at the mouth of the Yangtze having any degree of stability. Mr. Tyler feels that the north branch, which runs to the north of Tsungming island, constitutes the only danger to Shanghai's stability as a sea port, the danger being that a change might occur by which the water flowing outward through the north branch would increase progressively until it became the main channel at the expense of the South Channel. Should this danger materialise Mr. Tyler says that Shanghai as a second or third class port might have a difficulty in dealing with it; while as a first class port the difficulty would be less both from the financial standpoint and from the standpoint of the exercise of influence to obtain authority to do the necessary work to safeguard itself.

In concluding his comments, Mr. Tyler says: "I venture to repeat the opinion that authority should be given for a full investigation of all physical factors involved in the problem of converting Shanghai into a first class sea port; and that authority should be given independently of any opinion as to the need for such a conversion or the practicability of it. The question of engineering practicability will be solved by the investigation. The question of need and of financial practicability are ones which are perhaps not fully determinable now. They are the sort of questions that require time for digestion before a satisfactory answer can be obtained. There is obviously no hurry about this part of the matter, for nothing could advisedly be decided on until the engineering investigation had been completed. In the meantime I suggest that it would be well if some specially competent person or persons would express an opinion on the trade and shipping factors by the light of existing knowledge."

G. W. M.

Notes from Peking

A son was born to General Wu Ping-hsiang, Chief of the Metropolitan Police.

***

R. A. Burr, Vice-Consul of the American Legation, left for Peitaiho last evening for a few days of vacation.

***

C. K. Moser, American Consul at Harbin, is visiting Peking. He is visiting with Walter C. Whiffin, the Peking correspondent of the Associated Press.

***

Major V. T. Cutrer, Assistant Military Attache of the American Legation in Peking, went to Shanghai on Thursday.

***

Walter C. Whiffin, Peking correspondent of the Associated Press, is departing this morning for Harbin, where he will stay for a couple of weeks to study the new situation in Siberia.

***

Dr. C. C. Wang, Director-General of the Peking-Mukden Railway, is recovering from the illness from which he has been suffering for several weeks.

***

Dr. Chow Tsz-chi, former Minister of Finance and a newly elected Senator, who recently made a trip to Manchuria, is now in Peking.

***

The President has been slightly indisposed because of a bad cold. Important documents are read by him in his own room.

***

A detachment of 178 Japanese soldiers arrived in Peking on Friday by the Tangku train, carrying with them 96 packages of arms and military requisites. They will replace the Guard at the Japanese Legation here.

***

Dr. Wan-Sung Neo of the Union Medical College, has succeeded Dr. Dieterichs, who returned to America for war survice, and will be in charge of orthopaedic surgery.

***

The new Parliament will meet on August 10 and many members are arriving daily. The Ministry of Communications has provided free accomodation for them. The Parliamentary Preparation Bureau sends officers to meet in-coming trains and escort the members of the new Parliament to the different hotels, where special rooms have been previously reserved.

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The *Peking Daily News* on July 24 published an interview with a member of the Russian Legation, at which many subjects connected with the complicated situation arising out of the existence of three different and apparently rival organizations claiming the title of government in Siberia after the overthrow

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of the Bolsheviks were discussed. So far as the position of the Russian Legation is concerned, "we can devote our whole thought and energy to the defeat of the common enemy and its instrument—Bolshevism." In reply to an inquiry from the representative of the newspaper, the member of the Russian Legation stated: "This Legation is in correspondence with both Omsk and Vladivostock, mutually transmitting at their request matter-of-fact telegrams from one to the other. There is no reason why this Legation should not do so; on the contrary, the Legation regards it as part of its duty to do anything which will help in the establishment of a contact that may further the cause of much-needed unity."

* * *

A partial reorganization of the Cabinet is expected. Lu Cheng-hsiang will resign from the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs. Tsao Ju-ling, Minister of Communications, and also Minister of Finance, will be appointed Mr. Lu's successor. He will likely give up the portfolio of Communications.

* * *

A Mandate was issued on the evening of July 25 paying a tribute to Mr. Piry, former Director-General of the Chinese Postal Administration, who recently died in his own country. The Chinese Government donated two thousand dollars to the family of the deceased as funeral expenses, in accordance with Chinese official usage. The Mandate states: "Piry, former Director-General of the Chinese Postal Administration, first came to China in the reign of Emperor Tung-Chih in the Ching Dynasty as a professor of the College of Naval Construction in the province of Fukien. Later he acted as Assistant Commissioner of the Chinese Maritime Customs, and was afterwards promoted to be Commissioner of Customs in charge of postal administration. Here he laid the foundations for the efficient Chinese postal service, which he spared no pains in bringing up-to-date. Some time ago he asked for permission to return to his own country to recuperate his health on account of his old age. This permission was granted. Recently, the Government has received a notice from the Ministry of Communications stating that he had quietly passed away in his own country. In recognition of his meritorious services, two thousand dollars are hereby given to his family for his funeral expenses."

* * *

The intention of the Portuguese Government to build a bund in Macao has been given up in consequence of the protest of the Chinese Government, and for the sake of friendship between these two countries.

* * *

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued a denial of the report that the Japanese Minister at Peking, Baron Hayashi, on the 22nd instant lodged a protest with the Chinese Government in regard to the conflict between the Japanese residents and the Northern troops in Chengteh, Honan.

* * *

Lu Hsin-chi, Chinese Resident-General in Tibet, has telegraphed to the Government stating that taking advantage of the Tibetan uprising, the Indian Government has sent over three hundred soldiers to Tibet to build roads.

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The Salt Administration is understood to have been considering the question of the establishment of a model factory in the central part of the country for effecting reforms in the manufacture of salt and that of the establishment of salt schools in all the provinces and the dismissal of those possessing no knowledge of salt administration.

* * *

The *Peking Leader*, a local English paper edited by Dr. Tyau, a returned student from England who has written a number of books on international questions, has received a letter from a man, whose nationality is Japanese, threatening to take suitable action against it if it does not stop publishing news which is construed as detrimental to Japan.

* * *

The Prime Minister, General Tuan, gave a dinner in honor of Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, on July 22 to discuss in an informal way the question of the expedition to Siberia. Among those in attendance were General Aoki, Military Adviser to the Chinese Government, Military Attache Saito and Mr. Funatsu, Secretary of the Japanese Legation.

* * *

F. L. Belin, private Secretary to the American Minister, Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, has built a swimming tank back of his house in the old American Legation Compound opposite the Wagons-lits Hotel. The tank is 42 feet by 18 feet, and is constructed of concrete.

* * *

Hsiung Hsi-ling, President of the Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli, and Director-General of Flood Relief and Conservancy, will be appointed Director-General for the Improvement of the South Grand Canal. The decision was made at the Cabinet meeting on Friday afternoon. A Mandate announcing it will be issued soon.

Peking, July 27, 1918.

Who's Who in China

General Tuan Chi-jui, Prime Minister of China, who is one of the three Candidates for the Presidency at the election in September

General Tuan is heading the Cabinet for the third time, and is recognized as the leader of the Peiyang or the Military Party in China. He is honest and straightforward, but is simple-minded.

Born in Ahwei, which has produced a number of military leaders and supplies the country with many of its soldiers, General Tuan Chi-jui attended the Peiyang School in his youth. After his graduation, he served the Chinese army in some subordinate positions. When the late President Yuan Shih-kai was appointed Viceroy of Chihli, General Tuan was promoted to be his chief military adviser. The number of his military followers had increased by that time. In 1906 he was sent to Fukien as Brigade-General, and in October of the following year was recalled to the North to be Deputy Lieutenant-General of the Chinese Bordered Yellow Banner.

In December of 1909 General Tuan was made a full-fledged General and appointed to command the Sixth Division of the Luchun. The next year saw him Commander-in-chief of the troops at Kiangpeh. He was in a large measure responsible for the reorganization upon modern lines of the Northern Army, having helped Yuan Shih-kai much when the latter was training a new army at Shiao Chan.

Upon the acceptance of the Premiership by Yuan Shih-kai, General Tuan succeeded him as Viceroy of the Hukuang Provinces. On the recall of General Feng Kuo-chang, the present President, to be Commandant of the Imperial Guard in place of Prince Tsai Tao, General Tuan took command of the first Army fighting against the revolutionists at Wuchang.

Prime Minister Tuan was one of the most prominent of the military commanders who signed the memorial to the Throne at the end of January, 1912, urging the Emperor to abdicate. To reward his meritorious service in overthrowing the Manchu monarchy, he was given the position of Minister of War upon the formation of the first Republican Cabinet. He was given the rank of General in September of 1912 by the Republican Government, and that of Field-Marshal three years later. In 1915 General Tuan was appointed Chief of the Headquarter's Staff.

From May 1 to July 19, in 1913, General Tuan acted as Prime Minister upon the death of Chao Ping-chun. On December 10 of 1913, he was appointed Acting Military Governor of Hupeh during the absence of General Li Yuan-hung, the late President of China, who was then the Vice-President in Peking. Had it not been for his presence at Wuchang at the time, it was feared that General Li's troops might have revolted against the Central Government, which made General Li a virtual prisoner by requiring him to stay in Peking and refusing to allow him to return. In 1914, General Tuan was appointed Minister of War again, but in June 1915, he was granted sick leave on account of his disapproval of the monarchical movement to make Yuan Shih-kai the Emperor. After the overthrow of the movement, General Tuan was made Prime Minister, and was responsible for the preservation of order in Peking. Some troops showed an inclination to loot Peking. On this occasion, General Tuan exhibited an unusual degree of courage and bravery by placing several machine guns at the entrance to the camp and declaring to them in person that he would kill everyone in the barracks if they dared cause disturbance in the Capital. The soldiers yielded to the supreme bravery of the Prime Minister, and withdrew their threat to loot the city.

General Tuan resigned in the early part of 1917 when Parliament refused to pass his bill to declare war upon Germany and Austria-Hungary. Later developed Chang Hsun's movement to restore the Manchu Emperor to the Throne. At about the same time Parliament was dissolved by General Li Yuan-hung, the then President, upon whom pressure was brought to bear by the members of the Peiyang Party to secure the desired dissolution. General Tuan, however, overthrew Chang Hsun's monarchical movement in July of 1917 and restored order in Peking. Consequent upon this, he was made Prime Minister again. A few months later he resigned because his troops refused to fight the Southern opposition in Hunan. General Wang Shih-cheng, former chief of the General Staff, an intimate associate of his, succeeded him as Prime Minister. General Wang's Cabinet, however, fell in the early part of 1918, and General Tuan was again made Prime Minister. He is still holding that important position to-day.

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

July 22. The British Admiralty's monthly statement shows that the total losses of the world's mercantile tonnage in the month of June were 275,629 gross tons, comprising 161,062 tons of British and 114,567 tons of Allied and neutral shipping; these figures show a monthly drop in the sinkings of world tonnage of 81,905 tons compared with May. ——Honduras declares war against Germany.

July 23. Heavy fighting between the Ourcq and the Marne, immediately south of the Ourcq, results in the French reaching the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry road at several places from Coincy to Armentieres.

July 24. The British resume their operations and make a further advance in the woods surrounding Vrigny, thus threatening Fismes, another important center; a considerable pocket of thickly wooded ground is thereby taken from the enemy, possession of which is of considerable importance.

July 25. The counter-attack of the Allies develops into a regular offensive; the French capture the southern half of the Foret de Fere.

July 26. The Allies continue to progress between the Marne and the Ourcq and recapture Prunay; it is announced that the number of unwounded German prisoners taken since July 18 is 25,000.——The American troops capture Le Charmel, the Allies also capturing the Ville Montoire, and as a result the Germans are compelled to retreat—in fact the Germans are falling back rapidly.

July 27. It is officially announced that there are 1,250,000 American troops in France and 300,000 more are expected there within a month.

July 28. The Germans are in full retreat in the Soissons-Rheims salient on a front of 22 miles, closely pursued by the Allies.——North of the Marne the French continue to advance in the region of the Ourcq; they succeed in throwing back the German advance elements to the right bank and enter Fere-en-Tardenois.——American troops cross the Ourcq and capture Seringes, Nesles, Sergy and Roncheres.

CHINA

July 24. The Peking Government agrees to a loan by American bankers to China providing China cancels all outstanding loans, and all loans are to be shared by American, British, French and Japanese bankers; the details of the loan have not been completed; G.$50,000,000 is regarded at the approximate figure.

July 29. General Chang Tso-lin, Military Governor of Fengtien, arrives in Tientsin on his way to Peking.

SIBERIA

July 25. The Amur District Government, comprising the Social Democrats, Revolutionists and business representatives of 50 firms in Vladivostock, passes a resolution in favor of supporting General Horvath. ——General Horvath's forces grow steadily by the arrival of Russian volunteers while the Japanese continue to send Generals Horvath and Simeonoff volunteers who leave Changchun in mufti but in organized parties and equip on arriving at their destination.

July 29. The municipal elections at Vladivostock result in a bare Bolshevik majority thus ensuring to them the selection of the mayor.

July 30. The Allies decide to agree to the despatch of Chinese troops to Siberia; Japan has not yet formally expressed agreement, but has conveyed no objection to the plan; the Chinese troops will be 3,000 strong.

GENERAL

July 23. American coal miners establish a record in the production of bituminous coal for the week ending July 20; they mined 13,243,000 tons, an increase of 2,098,000 over the previous week, and 1,030,000 more than the average weekly requirement.——U. S. Secretary of Navy Daniels announces that the personnel of the U. S. Navy now totals 503,792 officers and men.

July 24. *The Times* (London) correspondent at British Headquarters states that, according to a captured German army order, the Allies will not be allowed in future to recover their dead or wounded as the former are needed for the identification of units and the latter would only help to maintain the fighting strength of the Allies.——Announcement is made in London that the 32,000-ton White Star Line str. *Justitia*, formerly belonging to the German Holland-Amerika Line, was sunk off the coast of Ireland on the morning of July 20 after an extraordinary fight with three to eight submarines for 24 hours; 10 of the crew were killed.

July 26. The British Admiralty issues the following *communique:* The armed mercantile cruiser *Marmora*

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(10,509 tons: P. & O. Co.) was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine July 23; 10 of the crew are missing.

Jnly 29. The U. S. Shipping Board announces that 8 steel ships totalling 35,890 deadweight tons, were delivered by American shipyards last week; the launchings included 10 steel vessels totalling 54,255 tons and 5 wooden ships totalling 19,200 tons.

America

The American State Department has just learned that Professor Henry C. Emery, the American Economist and former chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, is a prisoner in Germany. He was taken prisoner by Germany when that country occupied the Aland Islands. The State Department has recently made an inquiry of Germany through the Spanish Embassy as to whether he would be permitted to leave Germany.

John Philips, a British subject who has been living in San Francisco for some time, was deported from the United States on June 23 for swindling several citizens of San Francisco in connection with a shipbuilding plant, which he claimed he was going to construct in San Francisco for the British Government. Philips resided at a fashionable San Francisco Hotel, wore latest style clothes and distributed engraved calling cards bearing an English coat-of-arms. Owing to his advanced age, which is past seventy years, the State Department decided to deport him and turn the case over to the English authorities instead of prosecuting him in America.

Albert Breton, Vice-President of the Guarantee Trust Company of New York, who has charge of that institution's foreign department, in testimony given before the United States Senate Committee on Banking and Currency on June 20 said: "The new Asia Banking Corporation, in which the Guaranty Trust Company and other banks are interested, intends to step into the place in the Orient from which Germany has been ejected." This was brought out in a reply by Mr. Breton to Senator Owen's questions about the institution.. He said the company planned to establish branches at Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Mukden, Hongkong, and "later when the atmosphere clears," in Eastern Siberia. He said a company affiliated with the National City Bank was the only American international bank there now.

Americans and other foreigners in China who have been accustomed to drinking the famous Budweiser beer made by the Anheuser Busch Brewing Association of St. Louis, Mo., may now have the satisfaction of knowing that the brewery is now being operated by the United States Government under the regulations of the alien property custodian. A large part of the brewery is owned by Mrs. Adolphus Busch of St. Louis, an American citizen. Although Mrs. Busch is an American citizen, she has been in Germany since the beginning of the war and has only returned to American in the last month. For this reason the American property alien custodian decided to take over the brewery pending Mrs. Busch's return to the United States. The Busch family originally came from Germany and are still said to have large property interests in Germany.

Men and Events

R. R. Shearer, president of the Standard Color Works Inc., Brooklyn, New York, is in Shanghai on business. He is staying at the Astor House Hotel.

Stirling Fessenden, of the American law firm of Jernigan, Fessenden & Rose, who has been in America for several months, will return to Shanghai the last of August.

Earl B. Rose, a member of the law firm of Jernigan, Fessenden & Rose, has been appointed Acting United States District Attorney to serve during the absence of Major C. P. Holcomb in America.

More than two hundred Chinese young men from the Chinatown section of San Francisco have enlisted in the American army for service in France. They are all American citizens, having been born in the United States.

M. R. Nicholson, a special commissioner of the U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., is in Shanghai in connection with the Chinese Tariff Revision Commission. His office is in the U. S. Court building, 12 Whangpoo Road.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Acting President of the Chinese Senate, arrived at Canton July 25 to attend the National Assembly, which expects to be in full session next week. Some four hundred members of the Assembly are now in Canton ready for business.

Among the one hundred and thirty-seven graduates of the 1919 class of West Point cadets who graduated a year ahead of schedule recently, was Keng Wang, a Chinese; he graduated twelfth in the class.

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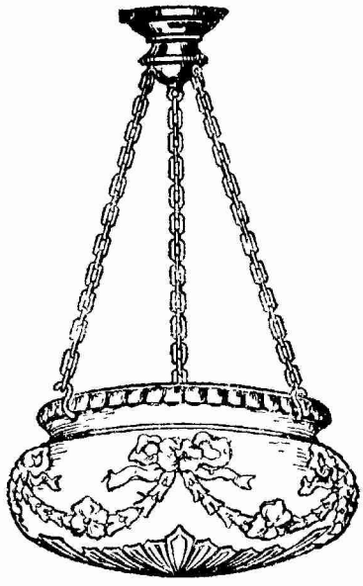

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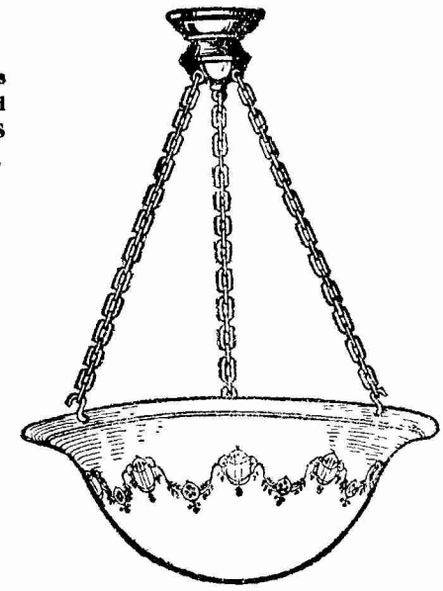

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The Chinese city of Sutsien, in North Kiangsu, gave $900 to the American Red Cross and 300 Chinese pledged life-membership to the Red Cross. The members and contributors to the Red Cross are numbered among the coolies, merchants and officials.

Otto Selke, former editor of *The War*, a German publication, and Walter Rohr, formerly connected with the German Consulate at Hankow, were sentenced to a year's imprisonment each by the Shanghai Mixed Court on July 31 for attempting to leave the country by means of forged passports.

Announcement was made during the week of the appointment by the Holy See of Monsignor Petrelli, at present Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines, as Papal Nuncio to China. The Papal Nuncio represents the Roman Church in the same way as a Minister does a Nation.

J. K. Sague, American delegate to the International Tariff Revision Commission now in session in Shanghai, will depart for America on the s. s. *Ecuador*, booked to sail August 17. His place on the Commission will be taken by M. R. Nicholson, special representative of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Over six hundred Chinese and foreign people were in attendance at the summer conference of the Christian Chinese Workers held at Soochow University, Soochow, from July 16 to 25. The Conference was held under the auspices of a Committee representing six missions, and representatives from twelve denominations were present.

Major C. P. Holcomb, U. S. District Attorney at Shanghai, plans to depart on the s. s. *Monteagle* for America, where he will remain for about two months and return to Shanghai in the autumn. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Holcomb. During their absence, their home at 176, Bubbling Well Road will be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Powell and family.

The current literature of Shanghai is to be further enriched this month through the publication of another magazine. The new arrival is to be known as *Shanghai Puck* and is to be printed in both Chinese and English. The paper will be published in connection with the *National Herald*, of which Y. D. Shen is editor. According to the announcement, the paper will appear about August 20.

Word has been received from Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Connell, who are spending the summer at Singapore, that they will return to Shanghai about September 1, but that on account of the illness of Mr. Connell they may be forced to go to America for medical treatment. Mr. Connell is manager of Connell Brothers Inc., with offices in Shanghai and Seattle.

The Swiss National Holiday was appropriately celebrated on August 1 by the Swiss community of Shanghai in honor of the 627th anniversary of the foundation of the Helvetian Republic. The celebrations started at the French Rifle Range by the local Swiss Rifle Club, and during the afternoon the Swiss community were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Brand, 35 Rue Massanet. A collection made in honor of the day amounted to 38,000 francs, which will be remitted to the Swiss Treasury at Berne for the relief of Swiss soldiers and their families.

Six hundred and seventy-eight French Colonial troops from Indo-China aboard the s. s. *Andre Lebon* touched at Shanghai during the week *en route* to Vladivostock to join the Allied expedition. Included in the list are 26 sergeants and corporals in the quartermaster corps. The ship proceeded from here to Chinwangtao to take aboard contingents of French troops from Tientsin and Peking.

Spencer B. Stevenson, who for the last three years has been a member of the firm of J. H. & C. K. Eagle Inc. of New York, raw silk exporters, has announced the opening of an office for the practice of public accounting and auditing in Shanghai at 6 Kiukiang Road. Mr. Stevenson had an extensive experience in this work in America before coming to China, and since his arrival here has gained a considerable reputation in this field.

Roy Chapman Andrews, American naturalist and author, arrived in Shanghai on July 27 for the purpose of organizing a preliminary expedition to study the animal life of some of the less known districts of Mongolia. Mr. Andrews has made several trips to China to study animal life and has written a book, "Camps and Trails in China," which will soon be published by D. Appleton & Co. of New York. After organizing the preliminary expedition he will head another expedition which may spend several years in studying animal life of Mongolia. Mr. Andrews is accompanied by his wife, who acts as photographer.

In the June 14 issue of the *Exporters & Importers Journal of New York*, there appeared an advertisement which read as follows, "An American confectioner wishes to connect with a party who would be interested in establishing a modern candy factory in China or Japan." The advertisement then states that the advertiser would be willing to accept a proposition to superintend, equip and put in operation such a plant. The address given was Confectioner, c/o *Exporters & Importers Journal*, 17 State Street, New York, U. S. A. This advertisement is probably the result of recent Consular reports from the Far East which have mentioned the growing demand in the Far East for foreign-made candies.

The *Cablenews* (Manila) states that, following advices from Washington that all the recent sales of enemy alien business property amounting to millions of pesos have been cancelled by order of the United States Alien Enemy Property Custodian, A. Mitchell Palmer, Governor-General Harrison has resigned as representative of the U. S. Alien Property Custodian. This will carry with it the resignation of Archibald Harrison, brother of the Governor-General, who acted as representative of the Governor-General in the administration of enemy alien property and who directly conducted the sales of the property in question last May. Although the alien property administration by the Governor-General is a distinct function from his administrative capacity as chief executive of the Philippines, it is generally believed that the irreconcilable differences of opinion that have arisen between him and Mr. Palmer will ultimately lead to Mr. Harrison's resignation from the Governor-Generalship.

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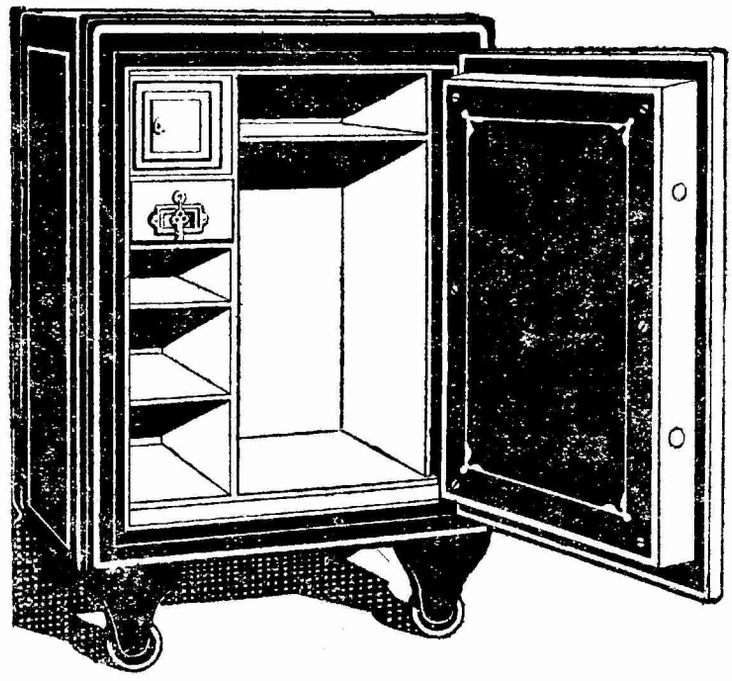

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A reception will be given by the American University Club of China, the American Returned Students' Club, the Kiangsu Educational Association, the Chinese Y. M. C. A., the World's Chinese Students' Association, the Y. W. C. A. and the Society for Constructive Endeavor at the home of Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, 405 Avenue Joffre, on August 7 at 4 o'clock p. m. for the 144 Chinese students who will leave on the s. s. *Nanking* to enter various colleges and Universities in the United States. Mr. Arnold, M. F. Perkins, American Consul-in-Charge, and N. C. Yang, in charge of the Tsing Hua College students, will be the principal speakers for the afternoon. The schools these students will attend are as follows: Johns Hopkins University, University of Chicago, Grinell College, University of Wisconsin, Lowell Textile School, Brown University, Purdue University, Ohio State University, University of Missouri, Worcester Polytechnic School, University of Cincinnati, Lehigh University, Cornell University, Stevens Institute, Rensallaer Institute, University of Pennsylvania, Iowa State College, Rhode Idsland College, Michigan Agricultural College, Reed College, Beloit College, Western Reserve University, Dartmouth College, University of Nebraska, Hamlin University, Clark College, Miami University, Denison University, U. S. Military Academy, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Wesleyan University. In addition nine Chinese women students will also leave for various colleges and schools in America. A part of the program at the reception will be the awarding of prizes to the heads of the various Chinese teams that assisted in the recent American Red Cross Drive in Shanghai. The money for these prizes was donated by Carl Seitz and J. Harold Dollar. The presentation speech will be made by J. K. Sague and prizes will be awarded to the following: C. T. Wang, a silver tea set; Y. C. Tong, a silver shield; P. K. Chu, a silk Red Cross banner; C. C. Nieh, a silk Red Cross Banner; Mr. Chien, of the Bank of Communications, also a silk Red Cross banner; in addition to these prizes a gold fob with a Red Cross on one side and an inscription on the back will be presented to all of the team captains.

Women's Work

American Red Cross

The following article appeared in the June issue of the *Red Cross Bulletin*, issued at Washington, in regard to the American Red Cross in China, Japan and other parts of the world:

"A new development of the American Red Cross activity, as announced by cable, has appeared in at least three cities in China—Peking, Shanghai and Canton—in connection with the recent Second Red Cross war fund drive.

"In each of these cities there is an active Red Cross chapter, and meetings were held and processions formed in which 99 per cent of the marchers carrying Red Cross banners were Chinese. When the drive was finished more than $100,000 had been paid in, and 50,000 Chinese had become associate members of the local chapters of the American Red Cross. Two civil and military governors cabled through Nanking, saying that they considered it a privilege to cooperate with the American chapter.

"In Japan, too, there has been great enthusiasm, and a despatch from the Embassy there states that the original estimate of $25,000 for the drive has been more than doubled, more than $60,000 having already been reported.

"When the apportionments were made for the Second War Fund Drive the foreign chapters were asked to give $300,000. They came "over the top" with more than $1,400,000, and the returns are not all in yet.

"Here are some of the other leaders whose reports came in first: Hawaiian Islands, $677,000; Habana, Cuba, in excess of $100,000; Porto Rico, $100,000; Dominican Republic, $70,000; Argentina, $70,000; Brazil, $40,000; Canal Zone, $30,000; Chile, $27,000; Guam, $5,800 Haiti; $2,500; Honduras, $2,000; Mexico, $40,000; Nicaragua, $1,000; Peru, $15,000; Spain, $5,000.

Many chapters, because of their remoteness, have not yet sent in their full contributions."

The Best Employer in America

An indication of how the larger corporations in America are now treating their women employees in America is shown by an article published in the *Forbes Magazine*, New York, entitled "Who is the Best Employer in America?" The article deals with the care that is given to the women employees of the American Telephone and Telegraph Companies. Theodore N. Vail, president of the company, which is the parent organization of the Bell Telephone system, recently said: "I am an employee of the New York Telephone Company, the largest of the companies in the 'Bell System.' It has long been recognized as an exponent of the principle that the best employee is the one best cared for. Greater efficiency among employees, higher *esprit de corps*, and fewer absences because of sickness, accidents or desire to 'lay off' for one reason or another, are just a few of the results of the constructive program put into effect by our executives."

Red Cross Work to be Sent to Siberia Hereafter

The American Red Cross authorities in Shanghai this week received telegraphic instructions from Washington to the effect that all American Red Cross work in Shanghai and other chapters in China must now be held for shipment to Siberia instead of Europe as in the past. The Red Cross chapter at Shanghai will ship within the next week 26 cases of bandages and other war relief materials to Vladivostock. Dr. Teusler, head of St. Luke's Hospital at Tokio, has been appointed by the American Red Cross authorities at Washington to head the American Red Cross forces in Siberia. Dr. A.W. Tucker of Shanghai, and Dr. Lee of Sungkiang, both of the American Church Mission in China, will depart from Shanghai within a few days and will meet Dr. Teusler in Harbin. In addition to this, three American nurses will be employed either in Shanghai or in North China and sent to Vladivostock for the same purpose.

Data of War Service of Clubs of California

Interesting data of war service rendered by the clubs of California is included in a report of the State Secretary of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, general president of the Federation of Women's Clubs, requested a

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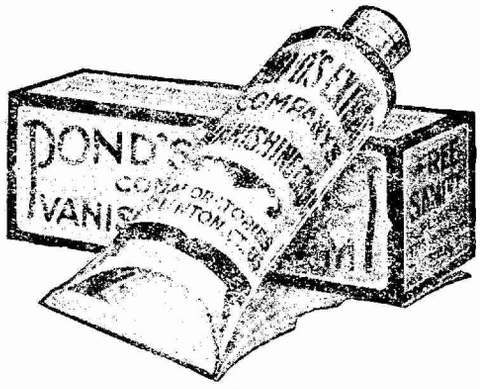

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St. Louis	Atlanta	Boston	Buenos Aires, Arg.	London, E. C., England
Cleveland	Detroit	San Francisco	Rosario, Santa Fe, Arg.	Paris, France

SHANGHAI, 37 CANTON ROAD

05-391

question to be sent to 500 clubs with the following results from 180 clubs: Liberty bonds, $82,450; war savings certificates, $1,068.28; war savings societies organized, 50; appropriations for war camp community service, $1,102.60; appropriations for American Library Association war fund, $3,175; appropriation for the Red Cross, $13,746; various appropriations, $7,000; club houses opened for Red Cross and other services, 100.

There was also a long list of varied entertainments for war purposes, beside activities for the Red Cross, Knights of Columbus, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and help given drives, mass meetings and other ways of raising funds.

Correspondence

The Hongkew Riots

To the Editor, Millard's Review:

With regard to the recent Chino-Japanese riot in Hongkew I wish to express my personal views in the following and I shall be much pleased if you will kindly let me have some space in your valued Review.

Everybody who is a resident in Shanghai knows what Hongkew is and under what jurisdiction it is. It is quite plain to all of us that Hongkew was formerly an American Settlement, but is now under the joint control of more than a dozen nations, with the Municipal Council acting as the executive. Since the year of 1863 the policing of that part of the Settlement has always been done by European, Indian and Chinese constables until last year when, owing to the growing increase of the Japanese residents in the district of Hongkew, and to show courtesy and good will to the Japanese community by the Council, a small force of thirty Japanese policemen was introduced. Then came the riot. Ere this we had never heard of a similar disturbance in this Settlement.

I should not attempt to comment too much with my own words, Sir, for, as a Chinese, others may suspect that I am on the side of my fellow-countrymen. Let us review briefly the cause of the trouble and let it have the decision of the public.

A Japanese sailor is said to be the beginning of the trouble. He took a wrist watch to a certain watch repairer on Woosung Road to be repaired. As soon as the repairing was finished he found that the belt was missing. At that time the repairer, so far the report says, wished to make an apology to the owner of the watch, but instead of coming to a reasonable compromise the sailor and some of his colleagues applied force. After desperate fighting had begun it was the duty of the Police, no matter what the nationality, to arrest offenders. The arrest of the sailors aroused the unwarranted indignation of the Japanese. A small fragment of the original blaze had set the whole forest on fire.

What I am going to emphasize, to make a long story short, is that the police, no matter whether Japanese or Chinese, are all servants of the Settlement. Anyone who breaks the regulations of the Police is certain to be arrested and punished. We cannot say that the Chinese police may not catch the Chinese law-breakers, and in like manner that the Japanese police may not make an arrest of the Japanese outlaws. If so, what is the use of the police? It is beyond all expectation to think that the Japanese police even helped the Japanese rioters against the watch repairer and the "legal" Chinese police. Not satisfied with this help the Japanese sailors of a Japanese warship also landed on the scene. Whether they did participate in the riot we cannot know just now.

As to which one of these two parties is wrong it is beyond our power to determine, but under all circumstances we must wait the satisfactory decision of the Municipal Council. Instead of waiting a peaceful solution of the matter the so-called Executive Committee of the Japanese Residents' Corporation and the Japanese residents in Peking dared to tender the Municipal Council a set of demands, which are far from being effective.

The one thing we must bear in mind is that the Municipal Council cannot be compared with the Peking Government, from whom the Japanese have day by day been securing many concessions. My opinion is that before the introduction of Japanese police coming to Shanghai the peace and order of Honkew could be easily maintained. Why, after the presence of only thirty Japanese policemen, should the biggest riot in the history of Shanghai take place? If the Japanese police alone be allowed to patrol in the environs of Hongkew, according to one of the demands, what result will we get?

Lin Jen-chuan.

Shanghai, August 1, 1918.

A Political "Tract for the Times"

To the Editor, Millard's Review:

Mr. Shastri's article on Japan in your issue of July 27 is so good that it might be published as a political "tract for the times."

If you did so publish it and advertised it well there ought to be a good sale for it; I would take 20 copies at 5 cents each.

The article is clear, informing, logical, kindly and terribly significant.

A Constant Reader.

Peking, July 30, 1918.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

The Japanese Demands on the Shanghai Municipal Council

The Japanese Residents' Corporation published an official announcement on the 28th July to the following effect:

"The Executive Committee of the Japanese Resident's Corporation presented to the Japanese Consul General on the 27th July the following views of the executive committee:

'On the evening of the 29th July several dozens of Chinese police of the Municipal police armed and formed in a body, inflicted damage and outrage on law abiding Japanese residents and caused many killed and wounded and moreover they killed and wounded their own comrades, Japanese police, also, and further they fired on and trespassed into the shops and residences of Japanese residents and caused heavy damage. These are undoubted facts. Therefore the executive committee has adopted the following proposals:

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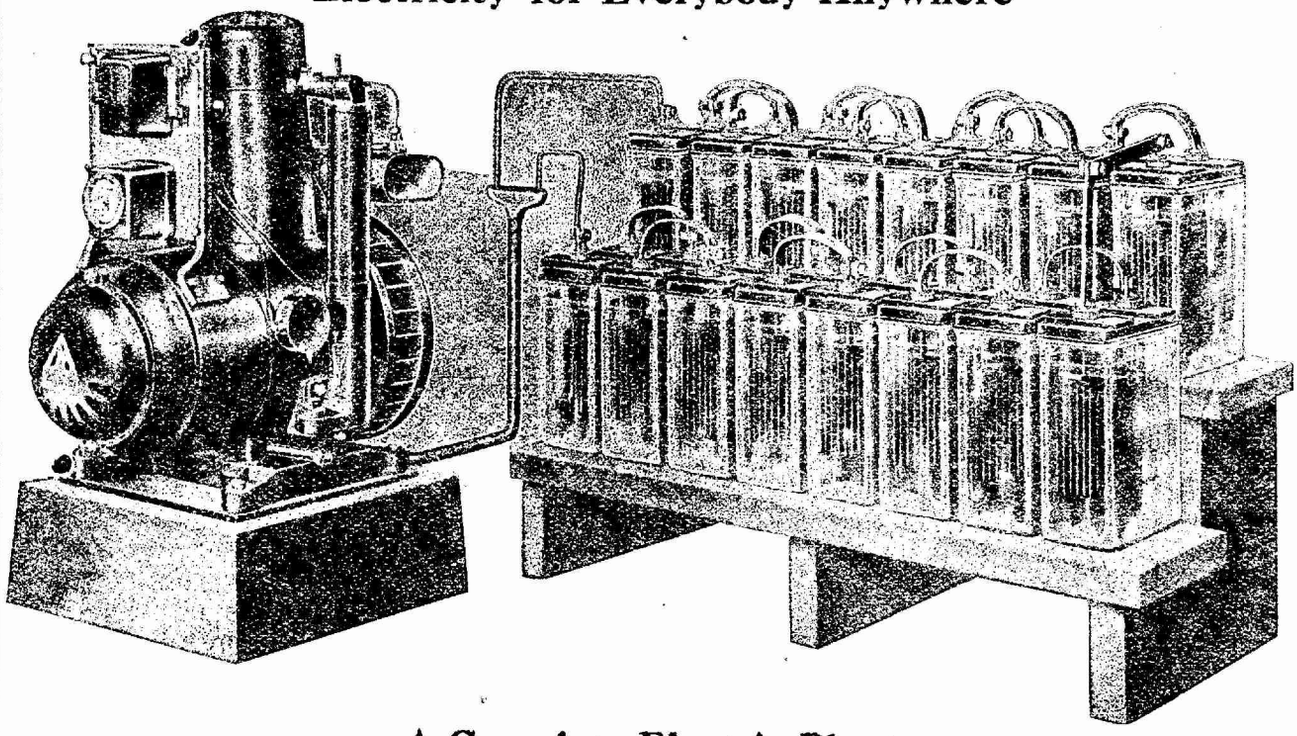

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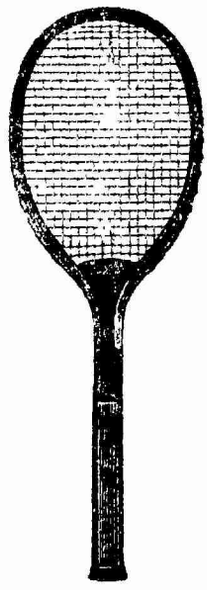

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'The Imperial Government authorities be required to negotiate with the Municipal Council without delay to strictly deal with the assailants and their accomplices; all the authorities responsible be also negotiated with.

'That condolence money allowance in aid of the family of the killed and educational funds for the children of the killed be demanded. Adequate indemnity be paid to those who have been wounded and suffered damage.

'That the police in the International Settlement be under foreign police administration and distribution of the police should be decided by considering the condition of foreigners living in the Settlement and the necessity to maintain the general peace and order of the International Settlement. In the district of Hongkew, where there are a large number of Japanese subjects, it is necessary to distribute Japanese police altogether under the direct command of the Captain Superintendent of the Municipal police.

'That the number of police officials in the Consulate General be increased to have more efficiency so that no regrettable affairs need be expected to the maintenance of peace; the police authorities of the Consulate General should always be in touch with the municipal police to have joint activity; the police authorities should always be kind and considerate in meeting with the Japanese residents and deal with them with sympathy and at the same time should strictly control the undesirables.'"

Commenting on the matter of these Japanese "proposals," the *North China Daily News*, the most influential British newspaper in the Far East, says:

"Much must be pardoned to ignorance and we are willing to believe that the Japanese Residents' Club was not aware of the breach of etiquette it committed in allowing the list of demands, ultimately intended for the Municipal Council, to appear first in the newspapers. But the list itself cannot be regarded with the same leniency. In the first place it totally ignores everything that took place prior to the evening of July 19 and speaks as if the Chinese police had suddenly started out, unprovoked, to run amok among the Japanese residents. An omission of such a kind can only create the worst impression. Who was precisely responsible for the beginning of the uproar, is a matter at present under inquiry. But there is very good reason to believe that it was provoked by the Japanese themselves, enraged at the perfectly proper behaviour of the Chinese police in arresting a Japanese sailor who was committing an assault upon a Chinese shopkeeper. The Chinese are not by nature quarrelsome and the discipline among the Chinese police force in Shanghai is such that we may safely assume they had very grave provocation before being stirred up to the undoubtedly regrettable, but on the whole rather natural, violence of July 19. As regards the demand for indemnities, it is obvious that if anything is to be paid to Japanese, Chinese residents are equally entitled to compensation and particularly the unfortunate watchmaker who, certainly up till last night, had literally been terrorized into keeping his shop shut from the time of his dispute with the sailors. Finally we have an attempt, which, in the circumstances of the case, can only be described as an impertinence, to set up a kind of *imperium in imperio*, to make north Hongkew a sort of Japanese kingdom, in which no one shall function without the sovereign consent of the Residents' Corporation. Unjustifiable as such a demand would be from any point of view, it becomes the more unreasonable when we remember that out of a total of 2,020 ratepayers in Shanghai entitled to vote, only 268 are Japanese, of whom by no means all live in Hongkew, while at least a very large, if not the greater, part of the property in Hongkew is owned by British landlords. By what right in these circumstances the Japanese Residents' Corporation consider themselves entitled to dictate to the community at large, it would be interesting to ascertain."

Japanese Comment on Proposed American Loan to China

The American Government has agreed to extend a loan to China through American bankers on the condition that China cancels all outstanding loans and that all loans be shared by bankers of the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan. The fact indicates that the United States practically re-enters the group of financiers of the foreign Powers, formerly consisting of the British, French, Russian, American, Japanese and German bankers, from which she withdrew when President Wilson took office five years ago. The story is not very new nor especially sensational, says the *Tokio Asahi*, as the four Powers, Great Britain, France, Japan and Russia, have long been desirous of America's

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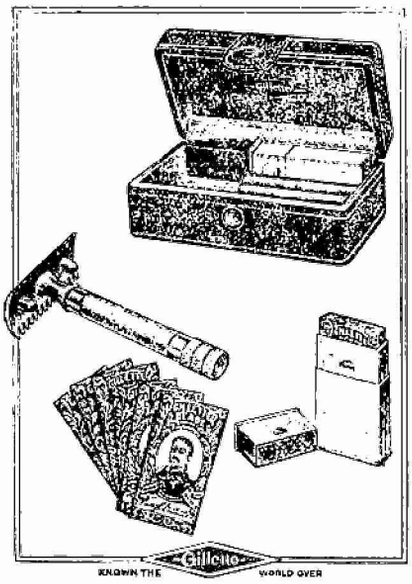

One recent shipment was 80,000 Razors and 600,000 dozen Blades.

They've gone by Atlantic Passenger Steamers — by Freight — by International Parcels Post. By first-class registered mail and they've gone as personal baggage with passengers. They've gone by Pacific Steamers to Japan and through Manchuria, then via the Trans-Siberian Railway to Russia.

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return to the group on one hand, and America herself has also gradually realized the necessity of becoming a member of the group in order to facilitate her economic activities in China. Still one thing is noticeable, says the editor, and this is the condition proposed by America as regards cancelling all outstanding loans, which are to be shared by the bankers of the four Powers, Great Britain, France, Japan and America. It is questionable as to what sort of loans are to be included among those America wants when America simply says "all outstanding loans." Do they include all the foreign loans in China, political, economic or otherwise? If so, America's desire is hardly to be realized. As it has been well known to the world, the chief business handled by the bankers' group of six Powers, lately of four Powers, was political loans in China, and under this condition only the Powers could work without difficulties or controversies. As a matter of fact, one can hardly distinguish between political loans and commercial or industrial loans. For instance, no one can deny that the loans lately concluded by Mr. Nishihara, Japan's private minister to China, have political significance. But still we must distinguish between the two as long as we are going to handle the business in accordance with the fundamental principle laid down by the foreign bankers' society at the time of its inauguration. On the other hand, however, one can easily judge what America wants by proposing the condition. Undoubtedly, says the editor, America is desirous of cancelling all such loans lately concluded or going to be concluded by the Terauchi Government, which, according to America's view, are undesirable not only to China but also to America herself. Taking it for granted that America's proposition is founded upon this ground, it is evident that she will take some other measure, if her proposition fails on account of the other Powers' opposition, in order to push her own policy further on.

America's return to the Quadruple Syndicate is the first step of the Japanese-American economic cooperation in China, says the *Chugai Shogyo*. Since the outbreak of the European war Japan has become practically the representative of the Quadruple Syndicate, and, in consequence, she has realized more and more the necessity of having America as her partner in economic enterprises in China. On this ground, Japan has often requested America to come back again as a member of the syndicate, which is also the earnest desire on the part of Great Britain and France. Therefore the report as regards the decision of the American Government, though it contains some conditions unacceptable by themselves, is to be received by the Japanese people with congratulation, as it is evident that the cooperation of the bankers of the two countries will render much service towards wiping out many misunderstandings now existing between the two nations as regards enterprises in China, both political and economic.

The self-supporting policy of a nation has many mistakes as an economic principle. But the general tendency of the world indicates that all the great Powers are now moving toward the end, consciously or unconsciously. England, for instance, says the *Nichi Nichi*, has long been the champion of free trade, but lately, especially after the outbreak of the war, her efforts are almost entirely concentrated for realizing economic systems under the principle of self-supporting or self-supplying. Especially her effort to increase the cultivated lands is admirable. Within only two years, ending April of this year, England witnessed an increase of 2, 500,000 acres of cultivated land, Scotland 300,000 acres and Ireland 1,500,000 acres.

The Japanese Government has often declared that Japan should also aim at self-support. But what has the government done in the past beside mere declarations, asks the *Nichi Nichi*. A subsidy for developing sheep farms was approved by the Diet. The Government's Iron Factory was expanded on a larger scale than before. And there are some others. But, compared with the enterprises carried out by the other Allied countries, these are almost negligible. On the other hand, we should know what have been done by the business men and capitalists outside of the government. In the first six months of this year, the Japanese capitalists have invested as much as Yen 1,200,000,000 for various new enterprises, but, to our great regret, most of them, or almost all of them, have been spent for business which is only profitable during the war. As a matter of fact, it is really impossible for Japan to depend for raw materials entirely on her own natural resources. But China, potentially the richest country of the world, is our most friendly neighbor. To invest capital in China, therefore, is the only and the best way Japan ought to do. Of late, the Japanese bankers have begun activities in China, but these are almost confined to the scope from which we cannot expect any great outcome in the future. For Japan, concludes the editor, a self-supporting policy means investment in China.

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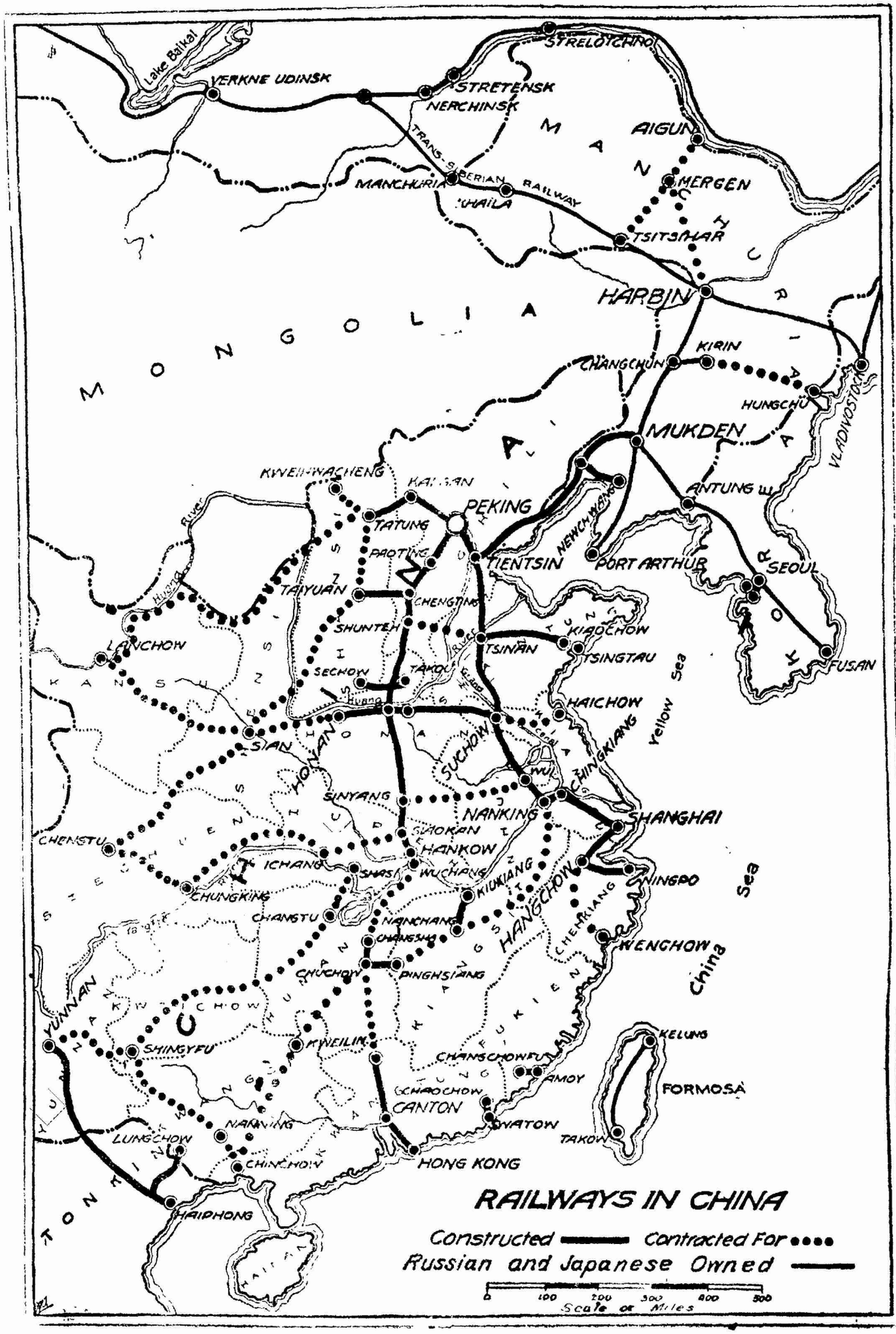
Condensed Operating and Income Accounts of the Chinese Government Railways for 1916

Items	Peking-Hankow Totals	Peking-Hankow Balances	Peking-Mukden Totals	Peking-Mukden Balances	Tientsin-Pukow Totals	Tientsin-Pukow Balances	Shanghai-Nanking Totals	Shanghai-Nanking Balances
Operating Revenues	$20,466,622.43		$14,809,724.11		$10,188,976.31		$3,818,269.56	
Operating Expenses	7,027,542.01		5,953,575.85		5,121,878.64		1,904,015.28	
Net Operating Revenues		$13,439,080.42		$8,856,148.26		$5,067,097.67		$1,914,254.28
Income Debits	2,755,532.46		1,056,490.41		4,808,065.78		1,442,385.74	
Income Credits	86,833.41		384,791.09		126,336.94		19,575.31	
Net Income Debits		2,668,699.05		671,699.32		4,681,728.84		1,422,810.43
Credit or Debit Balance for the Year		10,770,381.37		8,184,448.94		385,368.83		491,443.85

Items	Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Totals	Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Balances	Peking-Suiyuan Totals	Peking-Suiyuan Balances	Cheng-Tai Totals	Cheng-Tai Balances	Taokow-Chinghua Totals	Taokow-Chinghua Balances
Operating Revenues	$1,798,503.78		$3,895,779.37		$2,184,026.53		$834,946.64	
Operating Expenses	1,444,826.21		2,317,138.37		1,289,766.69		380,717.15	
Net Operating Revenues		$353,677.57		$1,578,641.00		$894,259.84		$454,229.51
Income Debits	691,736.07		228,499.19		740,568.05		380,054.57	
Income Credits	76,982.12	614,753.95	30,305.91		21,303.76		281.90	
Net Income Debits				198,193.28		719,264.29		379,772.67
Credits or Debit Balance for the Year		(less) 261,076.38		1,380,447.72		174,995.55		74,456.84

Items	Kaifeng-Honan Totals	Kaifeng-Honan Balances	Kirin-Changchun Totals	Kirin-Changchun Balances	Chuchow-Pinghsiang Totals	Chuchow-Pinghsiang Balances	Canton-Kowloon Totals	Canton-Kowloon Balances
Operating Revenues	$1,286,794.00		$933,511.67		$742,349.71		$794,222.57	
Operating Expenses	568,290.15		756,380.30		687,906.69		829,663.37	
Net Operating Revenues		$718,503.85		$177,131.37		$54,443.02		(less) $35,440.80
Income Debits	704,798.73		176,953.05		4,587.14		764,338.95	
Income Credits	708,247.64		3,746.68		1,918.31		12,771.11	
Net Income Debits	8,247.64	696,551.09		173,206.37		2,668.83		751,567.84
Credit or Debit Balance for the Year		21,952.76		3,925.00		51,774.19		(less) 787,008.64

Items	Canton-Samshui Totals	Canton-Samshui Balances	Changchow-Amoy Totals	Changchow-Amoy Balances		Chinese-Government Railways Totals	Chinese-Government Railways Balances
Operating Revenues	$962,091.06		$45,902.49			$62,761,720.23	
Operating Expenses	487,435.33		72,541.91			28,841,677.93	
Net Operating Revenues		$474,655.73		(less)	$26,639.42		$33,920,042.30
Income Debits	87,205.95		126,729.83			13,967,945.92	
Income Credits	687.91		1,476.80			775,258.89	
Net Income Debits		86,518.04			125,253.03		13,192,687.03
Credit or Debit Balance for the Year		388,137.69		(less)	151,892.45		20,727,355.27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Chinese Government Railways

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Govenment in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,527,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $457,388; and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
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BY Y. L. CHANG

THE first dockyard in the history of naval importance is believed to be the one at Woolwich, put up by Henry VIII. of England about the middle of the 17th Century, which is certainly not very remote.

With the ever increasing strength of navies and the growing expanse of commerce, demands for ships of modern type of all kinds and classes by all nations have to be met in due proportion by an increased number of dockyards and engineering works. There are about twenty dockyards throughout the whole of China, of which three are Government concerns and the rest are private.

The three Government dockyards are situated in the following places—one at Foochow, called the "Chinese Government Arsenal & Dockyard;" one at Whampoo called the "Chinese Government Dockyard;" and another one at Shanghai called the "Kiangnan Docks & Engineering Works."

The unique character of the Kiangnan dockyards and engineering works is that, while the dockyards at Foochow and Whampoo are maintained by the Government to construct and repair solely Government ships, the Kiangnan dockyards, although a Government concern, is self-supporting and has been turning in fairly good profits to the credit of the Chinese Government for the past few years.

The Kiangnan dockyards and engineering works are located at Kao-Chiang-Miao, covering an area of 190 mow. The dock is of masonry. It is 556 feet long—the widest part at the top is 70 feet and the widest part at the bottom is 60 feet. The water rising from the bottom level of the dock is registered at 18 feet at the highest tide, and the capacity of the dock is 5,000 tons.

In order to fully appreciate the value of the existence of this dockyard and engineering works to both the Chinese Government and the commerical community, the following records concerning the history and accomplishments of this important Government concern will not be found uninteresting:

I. The Kiangnan arsenal was established about forty years ago and with it, simultaneously, was also established the Kiangnan dockyards and engineering works. For about thirty years these two departments were combined under one controling head, until the 30th year of Kwangsu (or 1904) when the Viceroy of Nangyang, Chow Fuh, in complying with the Imperial order came personally to the Kiangnan Arsenal and dockyards of Shanghai to inspect and make investigations. After due scrutiny, it was discovered that the dockyards were not properly managed and that corrupt practices prevailed. Since this state of affairs could not be tolerated any longer, Viceroy Chow Foh, after many deliberate consultations with the Viceroy of Peiyang, drew up and submitted conjointly a memorial to the Throne reporting the existing conditions. In the memorial it was suggested that the dockyards be separated from the arsenal so as to create two distinct departments to be controled by two separate heads, and that the dockyards and engineering works be placed on a strictly commercial basis in order to make it pay for itself by making repairs and constructing

not only Government ships but also merchant marines, both Chinese and foreign. It was furthermore suggested that the Liangtao or Taotai of Provisions of Chiang-ang be instructed to advance a sum of Tls. 200,000 as a loan to be appropriated as the initial expenses in the carrying out of these reforms.

The extracts of the memorial to the Throne run as follows :

"The Kiangnan dockyards were established in the early part of Tung Chi's reign for the purpose of constructing ships, both for the Government and merchants, and of making repairs to naval vessels. Corruption and misappropriation of funds grew up as time lengthened. Men employed lacked technical training. Long delays in the construction and repairing of ships were not unusual. Consequently, merchants withhold their orders and naval vessels of Nangyang and Peiyang, instead of coming to the Kiangnan dockyards for repair, have gone to the other private-owned dockyards. Reforms, therefore, are absolutely necessary. It has been therefore mutually agreed between us, the Viceroys of Nanyang and Peiyang, after repeated consultations, that a certain high official be appointed to reorganize the dockyard and put it on a sound basis so as to eliminate from it the old undesirable practices of corrupt officials.

"Since the dockyards bear an intimate relation to the naval jurisdiction, it is only fitting that the Rear-Admiral, Yeh Chu-kwei, who is in charge of the Nanyang and Peiyang squadrons plying between Shanghai and Tientsin, be appointed as Director-General of the Dockyards. Rear-Admiral Yeh is of the opinion that in order to carry out sweeping reforms, a competent man will be the first requisite. It happens that Wu-Ing Kwo, expectant Lieutenant who has had long experience in the naval engineering works, is worthy of being appointed as Director of the Dockyards, and a certain foreigner with the rank of Major, Mr. Basket, for a long time head of the Peiyang machinery department, is worthy of being appointed as Chief Inspector of the Dockyards. Both of these have already been instructed to proceed to assume their respective offices. The Director is held responsible for the selection of a competent staff to perform their duties; as office-runners, mechanical engineers, artisans, etc. The Director of the arsenal, Mr. Wei, has been instructed to supply whatever machinery is required for equipment.

"In the future naval vessels of both Nanyang and Peiyang, which the Dockyards can accomodate, shall be admitted for repairs. The expenses incurred for the material used and labor consumed will be defrayed by the Government.

"Merchant vessels will also be permitted to be repaired and constructed at the most reasonable price and in the shortest possible period. A part of the profits made will be set apart as a bonus to be distributed among the employees as a means of encouragement and the remaining part will be devoted to the further development of the Dockyards and Engineering Works.

"Presently, however, Tls. 200,000 will be needed as initial expenses for buying materials and building more works, this to be advanced by the Taotai and which will be later repaid by the Dockyards from the profits made. The director will be held responsible for the running and other expenses of the Dockyards. And minute

Chinese Government Railways

Peking-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

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THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

THE Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

FROM the Capital to Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

CHI KUNG SHAN Mountain (Summer Resort), not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

HSI LING or WESTERN TOMBS.—With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of rincesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

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regulations will be drawn up by the Rear-Admiral, the Viceroys of Nanyang and Peiyang, and the Director of the dockyards, to be enforced later."

Soon afterwards, Rear-Admiral Yeh Chung-kwei, who had charge of the Nanyang and Peiyang Squadrons, joined Director Wu in carrying out the necessary reforms. The dock was reconstructed and various works extended; a house was put up for a large water pump; the two banks by the side of the dock were turned into wharves; all the requisite material was bought and stored; experienced artisans were engaged and in fact all the available means for the complete eqiupment of the dockyard were exhausted. The name of the Kiangnan Dockyards was given by the Viceroys of Nangyang and Peiyang. At that time a Board of Navy was yet unknown. The appointment and general administration of the dockyards, therefore, had to meet with the approval of the Viceroys of Nangyang and Peiyang. A British engineer, Mr. Morgan, was appointed as Chief Engineer to take charge of all engineering works.

When the news of the general reorganization of the dockyards spread, both Chinese and foreign merchants poured in their orders for constructions and repairs. The business of other private dockyards was thereby greatly affected, whereas on the other hand the business of the Kiangnan dockyards grew more and more prosperous every day.

II. On the fourth moon of the 33rd year of Kwangsu (or 1907) Director Wu, for some reason or other, was tranferred to Peking for another appointment. The Viceroys of Nangyang and Peiyang appointed Kwang Kwoh-kwa to succeed Mr. Wu as Director. The new Director, Mr. Kwang, was instructed to make a general and careful survey of the existing conditions of the dockyards and to list out distinct items of reforms to be carried out one by one. Five years had expired since Mr. Wu was appointed Director to take up the reconstruction work until the autumn of the 3rd year of Hsuan Tung, in which period was involved the reconstruction work by both Directors Wu and Kwang. Owing to the numerous reforms and improvements introduced and actually carried out by these two Directors within a period of five years, the dockyards have been placed on a solid foundation.

III. On the 13th day of the 3rd year of Hsuang Sung (or 1911), the revolution broke out at Shanghai and succeeded—and immediately after that the Kiangnan dockyards was transferred over to the control of the then provisional Tutuh of Shanghai, who appointed Mr. Chu as Director of the dockyards and Mr. Hu as sub-Director.

On the 5th moon of the 1st year of the Chinese Republic, the Minister of Navy, Mr. Liu, appointed Chen Cho-chiang as Director to succeed Mr. Chu, and Kwang Kwoh-hwa as sub-Director. The business has been conducted as usual with progress in every direction.

In November of the 4th year of the Chinese Republic, or 1915, Director Chen was transferred to Foochow to serve in the capacity of Director of Foochow Arsenal and Dockyard and Wang Chi-shen was appointed as director to succeed Mr. Chen. And on February of the 5th year or 1916 of the Chinese Republic, Liu Kwang-nan was appointed as Director to succeed Mr. Wang, in which capacity Mr. Liu is still serving with efficiency.

IV. The total receipts of the Kiangnan Docks & Engineering works within a period of a little over twelve years, from the 31st year of Kwangsu (1905) to the end of the 6th year of the Chinese Republic (1907), amounted to more than fifteen million dollars. After all the necessary expenses defrayed are deducted, the total net profits amount to more than two million and twenty thousand dollars. Out of the profits made, considerable sums had been spent at the initial stage of the reconstruction period, as well as in the succeeding years for extensions in engineering works, wharves, etc., and also for the repayment of the loan of Tls. 200,000 advance by the Liang-Tao for the initial expenses of the dockyards. The remaining cash profits still amounts to something.

V. When the dockyards were first thrown open for reconstruction the engineering works were few and dilapidated, and the machinery inadequate. More engineering works were put up from time to time and new machines bought. In the 4th year of the Chinese Republic (or 1915) the dockyards underwent thorough improvement; the number of engineering works were doubled and some more pieces of new machinery were added. Only recently a motor department has been created and an American expert engineer has been engaged to train a number of artisans to make motors of various sizes.

At the time when the dockyards were first separated from the arsenal, the dry dock, which was originally only 325 feet long, was lengthened to 375 feet and in the spring of the 5th year of the China Republic (1916), the dry dock was further lengthened from 375 feet to 556 feet. The dock, therefore, is now large enough to accomodate the *Hai-chi*, the largest man-of-war China possesses.

The dockyards are undertaking four different kinds of work.

1. Constructing ships.
2. Repairing ships.
3. Constructing & repairing boilers.
4. Manufacturing rails and bridge-beams.

The ships built are of two kinds, naval ships and merchant marines. The largest naval ships built by the dockyards are two cruisers called the *Ing Chih* and the *Ing Ching*, both of them being 860 tons with a length of 205 feet and a width of 29 feet and 6 inches. The largest merchant-marine built was the one for the China Steamship Navigation Co. called the *Ching Hwa*, being 4000 tons with a length of 340 feet and a width of 47 feet, known to be the largest ship sailing on the Yangtsze river.

On the engineering side the Kiangnan dockyards have manufactured rails and made railroad cars of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes for Ching-pu, Anhui and Chekiang railroad offices. The dockyards have also manufactured bridge beams for the Ching-pu railway. Besides, the dockyards have constructed a considerable number of boilers and wheels for a number of firms and factories. Within a period of 10 years or more the total number of ships repaired, including both big and small, is more than a thousand. And the total number of ships constructed is more than a hundred.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking to Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	Fast R.	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
Shanghai North.. dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
Soochow..... dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
Wusih ..... dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10
Changchow ..... dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
Tanyang ..... dep.	8.05	12.09	13.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
Chinkiang ..... dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
Nanking ..... arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
Pukow..... dep.	..	15.30	T.P.R.	..	..	..	..	..
Tsinanfu..... dep.	..	8.18	Second	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin Central.. arr.	..	16.29	Day	..	..	..	..	..
Do. dep.	..	16.55	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
Peking..... arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
Peking..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R.	..
Tientsin Central arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
Do. dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00	T.P.R.	..
Tsinanfu..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27	Second	..
Pukow..... arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56	Day	..
Nanking..... dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
Chinkiang ..... dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.00
Tanyang ..... dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
Changchow .... dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.06
Wusih ..... dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
Soochow ..... dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.57	17.01	19.21	..	5.12
Shanghai North arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.09	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. * Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian Service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

Woosung Forts .... dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45
Kiangwan ..... dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.12
Shanghai North .... arr.	7.25	8.45	11.26	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	21.20

Shanghai North .. dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	20.00
Kiangwan ..... dep.	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	20.11
Woosung Forts .. arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	20.35

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Slow	Coolie and Goods	Local	Express R.	Local	Local
Shanghai North..... d	..	7.35	9.00	10.00	..	14.50	15.50	..
Jessfield ..... d	..	7.51	9.16	10.23	..	15.06	16.06	..
Siccawei ..... d	..	7.58	9.23	10.38	..	15.13	16.13	..
Lunghwa Junction .... d	..	8.15	9.40	10.53	..	15.30	16.29	..
Shanghai South..... *d.*	..	*7.43*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*15.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction..... *d.*	..	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sungklang ..... d.	..	8.59	10.48	12.02	..	16.07	17.42	..
Kashai ..... d	..	9.51	11.52	13.28	..	16.53	18.49	..
Kashing..... d	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	..	17.22	19.20	..
Yehzah ..... d	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	..	17.53	....	..
Changan ..... d.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	..	18.24	....	..
Hangchow..... d	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	..	19.19	....	..
Zahkou ..... a	11.35	13.10	16.50	19.00	..	19.35	....	..

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R.	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R.	Local
Zahkou ..... d.	..	..	6.30	7.55	..	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow..... d.	..	..	7.00	8.30	..	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... d.	..	..	8.04	9.48	..	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah ..... d.	..	..	8.41	10.31	..	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing..... d.	..	7.15	9.28	11.22	..	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... d.	..	7.48	9.53	11.55	..	14.48	16.52	..
Sungklang ..... d.	..	9.05	10.47	12.59	..	16.08	17.40	..
Lunghwa Junction..... *d.*	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.35*	*17.23*	*18.22*	..
Shanghai South..... *d.*	*8.35*	*10.50*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	..
Lunghwa Junction .... d.	..	10.30	11.35	14.05	..	17.18	18.20	..
Siccawei ..... d.	..	10.39	11.44	14.14	..	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... d	..	10.46	11.51	14.21	..	17.37	18.36	..
Shanghai North..... a.	..	11.00	12.05	14.35	..	17.55	18.50	....

Konzenchiao to Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou to Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao .... dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50
Hangchow..... dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00
Zahkou ..... arr.	..	9.40	12.10	..	16.55	..

Zahkou ..... dep.	..	10.10	12.25	..	17.20	..
Hangchow..... dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Konzenchiao .... arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

The following table shows ships of 100 ft. in length or upwards constructed within the said period up to June 1917.

The Contracting Parties.	Names of Ships	Kinds.	Length in feet.	Width in feet.	Depths of holds in feet	Displacement in feet.	Horse Power	Speed in miles per hour	Weight in tons	Price in taels	Time of Completion
Ping Hsiang Coal Mining Office	Ping Fuh	Tug	115	21	9	5 9	550	11	180	50,000	1907
,, ,, ,,	Ping Sho	,,	115	21	9	5 9	550	11	180	50,000	1908
Anhui	Ang Fung	Gun-boat	122	18	8 6	6	350	12	145	53,000	1908
Board of Navy of Ching's time.....	Kan Chiang	,,	119	20	10	8	300	10	305	56,200	1908
	Lieng Ching	,,	173	24	12.6	9	800	13.5	500	11,550	1910
Office of Chefoo Superintendent of Customs...	Teng Hai	,,	100	17	9	8	350	11 5	150	33,000	1911
China Merchants S. S. Navigation Co..... ..	Chiang Hua	Merchant Marine	340	47	14 9	12	3000	13	4000	375,500	1912
,, ,, ,, ,,	Ching Tung	Tug	115	21	10	6.6	420	11.2	215	63,000	1913
Three Eastern Provinces	Shui Lin	Police boat	107	20	8 5	6	350	11 4	150	36,300	1913
,, ,,	Ang Hai	,,	107	20	8 5	6	350	11.4	150	36,300	1913
Kai Wang Mining Office	Kai Wang	Ice-cutter	112	22	11	7	360	11.2	290	58,000	1913
Ho Hai Co.....	Tung Ling	,,	128	27	14	9	700	11.7	470	98,291	1913
,, ,,	Muk Ling	,,	128	30	11	7.8	870	11.8	450	115,000	1913
Vladivostock	Ing Ching	,,	112	22	11 5	8	375	11 3	300	63,412.639	1913
	Meh Tu Meng	,,	112	22	11.5	8	375	11 3	300	63,412.639	1913
Hsiang Tai Lumber firm	Shiang Tai	Steamer	208	35	13 6	9	650	10	1375	127,317.27	1916
Admiralty's	Li Chiang	Tug	130	24	12	10	800	13	375	109,600	1916
Standard Oil Co.....	Mei Tang	,,	140	17 5	9	5 6	1250	14	175	135,000	1917
Board of Navy.....	Hai U	River gun-boat	105	17	9	-	220	10.5	166	37,000	1917
,, ,, ,,	Hai U	,,	105	17	9	7	220	10.5	166	37,000	1917
,, ,, ,,	Ing Chih	,,	205	29 6	16.2	12	1350	13 5	860	494,250	1917
,, ,, ,,	Ing Chiang	,,	205	29.6	16 2	12	1350	13 5	860	494,250	1917

Consul-General Sammons Tells of China's Trade

Thomas Sammons, American Consul-General at Shanghai, who is now visiting in America, on June 21 addressed the China Commerce Club of San Francisco as follows: "We now have 216 American firms in China. Our trade interests warrant a larger number, particularly in the interior points. British traders, with a slight falling off of their population in China, due to the war, have increased the number of their firms to 655. But there are 7,000 foreign firms in China, an increase of 2,350 over 1916. Russia increased its number in 1917 by about 1,500 and Japan by 1,000, the number credited to those countries being now 2,900 and 2,800 respectively.

"At Shanghai the Japanese have many powerful commercial houses and the Russian bank building there is among the most imposing structures in the Far East. In banks, as well as in commercial houses, generally, Japan is advancing rapidly at Shanghai, having about as many banking institutions there as all other foreigners combined.

"Japan's population is also advancing in China, the increase for 1917 being 40,000. Russia lost 5,000, and the British population fell off slightly, while the number of Americans increased. We now have less than 6,000 in all China, however; the British number about 8,500, while Japan leads with 144,000 and Russia has 51,000. In all, there are only approximately 220,000 foreigners in China.

"China's foreign trade is largely divided between Japan, $347,000,000; Hongkong, $277,000,000; the United States, $158,000,000, and the United Kingdom, British India and Canada, $125,000,000. That leaves little for all other countries. Japan has about one-third of China's foreign trade, and we have upwards of 15 per cent. Japan is steadily increasing its trade in China, and so are we. England is falling back slightly in direct trade as the war continues, but British business men are showing unusual activities and the British port of Hongkong shows commercial advances. The Japanese, British and Americans largely control China's foreign trade. And the former are extensively utilizing Kobe as a trans-shipping port, while the British make more and more use of Hongkong for such purposes. Shanghai is trans-shipping huge quantities of supplies and Manila has exceptional advantages for purposes of this kind.

"As an example of how war exigencies shift trade Shanghai imported 20,000,000 pounds of coffee in 1917 and promptly re-exported 13,000,000 pounds, this being the result of war time conditions, and these conditions, together with tonnage considerations, cause Hongkong's trade with China to swell while trade direct with England shrinks; China's imports from Great Britain and other possessions, aside from Hongkong, dropped from 22 per cent in 1916 to 12 per cent in 1917. For 1917 China's imports from Hongkong increased to 28 per cent, from Japan to 40 per cent and from the United States to 11 per cent. As usual, the origin of Hongkong's trade is not satisfactorily determined.

"The country, generally, is prosperous. In spite of floods, civil war and political unrest. High silver has helped in the payment of foreign loans and the suspension of payment of indemnities has left much money in the country that otherwise would have gone abroad. The salt revenues are enormous and other taxes assist in easing financial conditions. China's tariff is being revised with a view to securing an effective 5 per cent *ad valorem* income and with settled conditions, the country will enjoy exceptional prosperity.

"Ships have been scarce and freight rates high, but American tonnage is again on the increase, and entrances and clearances amounted to $1,125,000 for 1917. Japan has increased to over 24,000,000 tons, although Great Britain still leads with 34,000,000. Most of this tonnage comprises coasters or river steamers.

"We sell to China 66 per cent of motor cars imported, 62 per cent of leaf tobacco, 57 per cent of kerosene, 47 per cent of nails, 42 per cent of tinned

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plate and 38 per cent of steel plate. Canned goods are in demand.

"Last year China sold us $33,000,000 worth of raw silk, $32,000,000 of hides, skins and furs; $27,000,000 in oils, chiefly soya bean oil; $15,000,000 in wool. In all about 20 per cent of China's exports come to the United States, China buying about 11 per cent of its imports from the United States."

A New Record for the General Electric Co.

The General Electric Company, which recently established a factory in Shanghai for the manufacture of electric light bulbs, bids fair to establish in 1918, for the third successive year, a new high record of prosperity. Current orders are running at the annual rate of $240,000,000, compared with a rate of $234,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1917, when bookings for the full year aggregated $246,778,491. This was an increase of $77,193,433 over 1916, the best previous mark.

There is a notable increase in the number of orders received for amounts above $25,000. The General Electric was incorporated on April 15, 1892, with a capitalization of $34,662,800. Up to the end of 1917 the capital had been increased by $66,800,500 to $101,464,300. The following table sets forth how much more profitable the recent years of the company have been than the earlier years:

Year:	Capital stock	Bal. applic. to divs.	% on stk.
1917	$101,512,500	$26,903,828	26.5
1916	101,512,500	18,589,528	18.3
1915	101,510,600	11,737,909	11.5
1914	101,485,700	11,287,827	11.1
1913	101,381,200	13,489,366	13.3
1912	101,302,000	12,578,736	12.4
1906	54,286,750	7,319,160	13.5
1896	34,712,000	877,645	2.5

Surveys of the Chuchow-Chinchow Line and the Chouchiakou-Hsiangyang Line

By Murray Sullivan, Senior Engineer

During the past two years the surveys of these two lines have been carried on by the Chinese Government in accordance with its contract with the Siems-Carey Railway & Canal Company, these two lines being a portion of the mileage of the proposed new railways in the Republic of China covered by the contract with the American interests represented by the Siems-Carey Railway & Canal Company.

The Chuchow-Chinchow Line extends from Ichiawan, a station on the operated line of the Canton-Hankow Railway situated 18 miles South of Changsha, in the Province of Hunan, in a southwesterly direction, to Chinchow, a port on the Gulf of Tongking, in the Province of Kwangtung. This proposed line is 628 miles in length. As an alternate proposition, Fort Bayard on Kwangchow Bay in the Province of Kwangtung has been considered as an ocean terminal on the southern end of the line. The distance from Ichiawan to Fort Bayard is 681 miles.

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This line traverses the Provinces of Hunan, Kwangsi and Kwangtung and would provide a main trunk line through central China to the southern sea coast. The Province of Hunan is especially rich in mineral and agricultural resources, and the northern section of the line would serve a large area of country in which coal, iron, antimony and other minerals are found in large quantities. This section of country is also very fertile, well cultivated and productive. A large portion of it is densely populated and intensively farmed. The principal agricultural products are rice, tea, tobacco, wheat, beans, peas, potatoes, barley, peppers and ginger.

The portion of the Province of Kwangsi and Kwangtung traversed by the line are less densely populated and are not so well developed. The principal agricultural products are rice, tobacco, indigo, cotton, tea, sugar, corn, hemp and vegetables. The silk and paper industries are also important. The principal mineral products are coal, antimony, gold, silver, iron,

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lead, zinc, tin and sulphur. At present, the mineral resources of this entire section of country are undeveloped but with transportation facilities, development would, without doubt, follow rapidly.

The Chouchiakou-Hsiangyang Line extends from Sinyangchow, Honan, a station on the present operated Peking-Hankow Line situated 132 miles North of Hankow, in a westerly direction to Chengtu, the Provincial Capital of the Province of Szechuan, a distance of 908 miles. This proposed line is designed as a main trunk line into the heart of the Province of Szechuan, which is the largest province in China, with a population of from sixty to ninety million people, but which is to-day without any railroad transportation facilities. This line will open up a vast country rich in mineral and agricultural resources and will undoubtedly develop into one of the most important lines in China.

The principal products of the country which this line will serve are: rice, wheat, beans, peas, corn, sugar, tea, tobacco, cotton, fruits of various kinds, indigo, wool, silk, paper, hides and bristles. Amongst the minerals found in this section of country are: gold, silver, copper, iron, platinum, coal, antimony, salt and petroleum.

The surveys of these two lines, which have been carried on under the direction of T. C. Sun, Managing Director, and G. A. Kyle, Chief Engineer, are now nearing completion and the reports indicate that satisfactory lines have been located in each case.

Growing Export of Chinese Tobacco to America

In consequence of the shutting off of America's supply of Turkish tobacco since the beginning of the war, she is buying Chinese tobacco in increasing quantities for cigarette mixtures, and it is believed that the trade will be continued after the war. Whereas in 1914 only four piculs (that is, about a quarter of a ton) of Chinese tobacco, valued at $32 U. S. currency, were exported in 1914, and 12 piculs in 1915, there was a sudden jump in 1916 to 9,222 piculs valued at $85,396. Shipments of tobacco last year amounted to $40,910 in the first quarter, $89,471 in the second quarter, $191,180 in the third quarter, and $135,913 in the fourth quarter, a total of $461,474 as compared with a total of $110,994 in 1916 and $35,573 in 1915

Annual Meetings of Shanghai Companies

The twelfth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Company was held on July 26. Mr. John Prentice presided over the meeting. In his report to the shareholders he stated that the results of the year's work was very satisfactory, this being due to the increased amount of work done and more could have been done had they not suffered from difficulties and delay in procuring and getting delivery of materials. The net profit for the year, including the amount brought forward from last year, after paying all charges and allowing for all known liabilities, amounted to Tls. 1,154,142.72, which was dealt with as follows:

Dividend of Tls. 14 per share	772,800.00
Placed to Special Reserve Fund	240,000.00
Placed to Depreciation Fund.....	70,000.00
Carried forward to New Account.....	70,724.72

Commercial and Financial Notes

The Japanese Government recently purchased a number of motorcycles, to which are attached sidecars of woven wicker, for use by the post office department. Previous to this time the Japanese post office used coolie-drawn trucks and ricshas in the transport of mail in the various cities.

With reference to the paragraph appearing in this joural last week to the effect that "Daniel Millard" was at the head of a party of American business men going to Russia, it now appears that there was a mistake in the telegram and that it should have been Daniel Willard. Mr. Willard is a man with lifelong experience in railroading and has been president of the Baltimore & Ohio line for a number of years.

According to the *Seoul Press*, a Japanese newspaper published in the English language at Seoul, Korea, the Bank of Chosen has made a loan of Yen 1,000,000 through Mr. Nakanura, director of the Bank, to the Chinese authorities of Chihli province. The purpose of the loan is to adjust the money circulation and loans of the province; it bears eight per cent and is payable in three years. The security offered includes three or four local taxes of the province.

A Japanese workshop with American machines operated on Japanese soil by Japanese workmen, in Japanese conditions, under the direction of American brains is a sort of binational factory as described in an article on "Manufacturing in Japan" by Henry Sibley. Mr. Sibley states that the combination of the workshop with the Yankee ways has flourished and has been demonstrated in the rapid expansion and prosperity of the Nipponophone Company, Ltd. near Tokio, Japan, where one hundred Japanese workmen are manufacturing high grade products in true American fashion under the direction of J. A. Rabbitt, of the New England States. The organization has grown from the former space it occupied in a little stone shop 30 by 60 feet to its present quarters. In manufacturing phonographs all the material used, with the exception of brass and copper, is imported. The capacity of the plant is 1,500,000 records and about 18,000 phonographs annually, the latter ranging in price from Yen 15 to Yen 150 (G. $7.50 to $75). As many as 80,000 steel needles have been made in one day. The fact that one hundred Japanese are working in cooperation along American lines is more impressive than the large output of the factory annually. The plant is the most prominent organization of its kind in Japan with Yankee force behind it.

Bank of Communications Issues New Notes

The Chinese Government Bank of Communications of Shanghai has placed in circulation a new series of Bank notes in the denominations of $1, 5, 10, 50 and 100. The new notes are stamped "Shanghai" and "Kiangsu Province." Those for Shanghai are redeemable at face value in Mexican dollars and those for Kiangsu Province are redeemable at face value in Chinese Government dollars. The Shanghai notes are accepted by the Foreign banks in the Settlement and also by the Shanghai Municipal Council.

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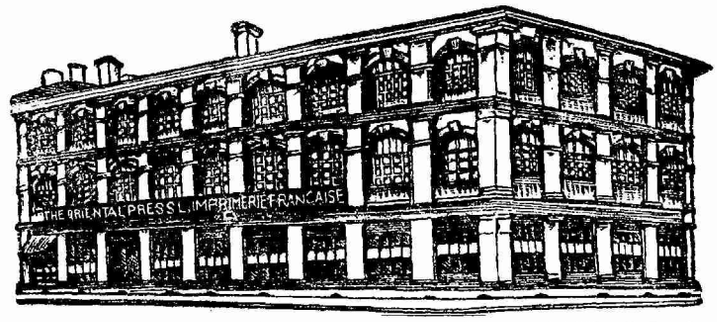

View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

AGENTS' FOR

Pacific Ports, the important publication of Frank Waterhouse & Co., Seattle, U. S. A. This book of information contains material that should be in the hands of exporters and importers and shipping firms having connections in China or the Far East. It is a book of four hundred and fifty pages and is conveniently bound. The 1918 edition is now ready for distribution at Gold. $3.00 net. Apply to,

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Premedical School

Announcements for the Academic Year 1918-19.

CURRICULUM: The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are pre-requisite to the study of medicine. The curriculum includes courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, English, Chinese and German. The work in the second and third years is of the grade required in the first two years of the best American Universities. Students who complete the work of the Premedical School satisfactorily will be admitted to the first year of the Medical School without examination.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION: All courses except those in Chinese language and literature are conducted in English.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS: Admission to the Premedical School is by examination. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved Middle School, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

ADVANCED STANDING: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

EXAMINATIONS: Examinations for entrance and for advanced standing will be held at Peking, Shanghai and Canton, June 18 to 22, and August 27 to 31, 1918.

CALENDAR: The first semester opens Tuesday, September 17, 1918, and closes January 31, 1919. The second semester opens February 11, 1919, and closes June 20, 1919.

The work of the Medical School will open in September 1919.

Applications for admission to the entrance examinations and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean of the Premedical School,

Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China.

Canada

The New Era in Canada, Edited by J. O. Miller, Principal of Ridley College.

BY J. W. ROSS
Canadian Trade Commissioner in China

THIS is a collection of thoughtful articles by a number of distinguished Canadian men and women, and writers of note, prominent in Public affairs in the Dominion. The subjects dealt with by each individual writer are live questions within the Dominion at the present time. The formative period which all look for at the close of the war demand that old problems and existing evils shall no longer be lightly set aside, and newer ones may be expected to arise and must be dealt with. It is a serious book on a number of serious subjects; a book that is worthy of study and thought, but written chiefly for Canadians, and is not likely to be generally understood outside of Canada.

The Chapter on Democracy and Social Problems by Stephen Leacock is both a defence and a criticism of the Democratic system. The evils of Political corruption in times of peace, the rise of the Plutocrat and the worship of wealth under the system are not lost sight of, and applies equally to Great Britain, the United States and France as to Canada, nevertheless the writer states: "Democracy is undoubtedly the best form of Government: it is the only form of Government that consists with enlightenment and progress. But even democracy is valueless unless it can be inspired by the public virtue of the citizen that raises him to the level of the privileges that he enjoys."

Sir Clifford Sifton writes clearly on the subject of Purity of Elections and the abuses of the Patronage system in the Civil service and in Government contracts. On the question of Naturalizations of aliens and the exclusion of enemy subjects we find the following: "We have no place within our borders for those who have trodden underfoot the most sacred ideals of modern civilization. Canada should bar her doors against the German, the Austrian, the Turk and the Bulgarian, and no person of any of these nationalities should be admitted to Canadian citizenship."

OUR NATIONAL HERITAGE is outlined by Mr. Frank Dawson Adams in an exposition of the vast potential resources of the Dominion, much of which is still latent and hidden from view. Under this heading Mr. Adams' article deals with Agriculture, Forests, Mines, Fisheries, Water power and Electrical development.

IMMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT by Sir John Willison is briefly dealt with in an article of 24 pages. The main tenor of the review is that the crying need of Canada is men and, incidentally, women as wives for the men. Sir John points out that the settlement not only of our own returned soldiers upon the lands of Canada, but those of some of the Allies is a matter that will demand much careful management and wise judgment; for not every man is fitted to become a farmer. Preference should be given as far as possible to men of British nationality; it is pointed out that previous to the war the annual emigration from the British Isles amounted to nearly 500,000 people.

EAST AND WEST by Sir Edmund Walker, the veteran head of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Probably the two greatest questions affecting Canadian development and those likely to have a disrupting influence on the national unity and progress of the country, are first bilingualism; and second only to that, the problem of reconciliation of the mutual interests of East and West. The Western farmer possesses strong views upon the question of Free trade, while the Eastern manufacturer is equally strong upon the need of a Tariff to protect his growing interests; that the question of transportation has also borne heavily upon the Western man is well known. The writer believes, however, that these differences will gradually disappear with the increasing population and the development of mining and other industrial enterprises in the middle West, and the multiplication of local lines of railways in the central provinces. Sir Edmund is fully convinced of the necessity of the continuance of a Tariff in order to protect the great manufacturing interests already established, and to further develop industrial enterprises for the utilization of the valuable raw materials of the nation.

THE BILINGUAL QUESTION by Professor Geo. M. Wrong. It is regretable that this article does not deal more vigorously with the two languages of the nation, nor points out some working basis of agreement upon the subject. Without doubt bilingualism is the most disturbing factor in Canadian national life that exists at the present day. This question, for political and other reasons, has been allowed to drift in and out of Canadian public affairs for many decades; being quiescent and lost sight of at times, but invariably bobbing up on the eve of every Provincial or General Election in Eastern Canada. It is necessary to read Prof. Wrong's article in order to understand the question clearly. The decision of the Privy Council of the Empire two years ago, that each province has control of its own educational affairs, has enabled the Province of Ontario to insist that the English language must be taught in all the schools of the Province, even in those portions that are nearly wholly French, by qualified and certified teachers, has somewhat cleared the situation; but friction is bound to reoccur sooner or later. Could the element of religion be eliminated from the bilingual question much of the trouble would disappear; for English being the dominant language of North America, French parents are well aware that if their children are to make a success in life they must be able to understand that language, and as for the English people, their outlook would be much enlarged were they to acquire a knowledge of the French tongue.

CANADA'S FUTURE IN THE EMPIRE—This is the portion of the book which should appeal mostly to British outside of Canada, and is worthy of being carefully studied by Imperialists and all who have the interests of the British Empire at heart. The subject has been carefully reviewed from two points of view. Centralization by A. J. Glazebrook and Alliance under the Crown by John W. Dafoe. The theories advanced by Lionel Curtis in his book, the Problem of the Commonwealth, are fully discussed, and while giving Mr. Curtis praise for the honesty of his intentions and the grandness of his conception, both writers believe that the former is not sufficiently conscious of the difficulties of putting his theories into practice. Quoting from Mr. Glazebrook: "Canada is before all things a democratic country, and while it is right to insist on what is ideally best for Canada, it is

To Americans in China:

Some of the "Best Books on China."

In 1917 MILLARD'S REVIEW offered prizes for lists of "The Best Books on China" a competition which excited much interest. There was gratifying evidence that a considerable number of Americans who are intending to make their home in this country for a series of years, wish for a more intimate knowledge of China than has generally been the case with their predecessors. In a time of unprecedented world contacts it is felt to be desirable to know at first hand what principles underlie the thinking and the speech of the Chinese, and how they express themselves to one another in what is rightly termed "Axiomatic China." For this purpose perhaps there is no better method than the comprehension of the Common Sayings of the Chinese, literary and popular. As a valuable aid in this line of inquiry the reader is invited to examine

Proverbs and Common Sayings of the Chinese

By Arthur H. Smith.

The English translation is complete in itself, and is also accompanied by a full Chinese text. Time spent in such study is for many well invested. *There is no other collection of Chinese Proverbs, &c.*, with explanations and commentary available. To be had of the Mission Book Co. 18 Peking Road. P. 400, $5.00 (To missionaries $4.00.) A member of the Committee of award in the above competition made a list of twenty-two of the books which had been "Most Mentioned" in the lists. Among these were included

Chinese Characteristics and Village Life in China

By Arthur H. Smith.

The former was first issued nearly thirty years ago, and has been translated into German, Japanese, and Chinese, and in parts into French and Dutch. It is regarded as still useful as showing how greatly—and yet in some aspects how little—China has changed in the compass of a generation.

To be had of Kelly & Walsh, The Bund, Shanghai. Each Vol. $5. (To missionaries $4.00.)

essential to associate with this question the further one of what Canadians do desire. It would not be an over-estimate to say that, as a whole, Canadians not only desire to retain their British citizenship, but that they wish to move in the direction at least of a closer organization.

On the Future of Canada Mr. Dafoe writes: The problem of Canada's relationship to the other overseas Dominions and to the Motherland is not quite the same as the problem with which the people of New Zealand, of Australia, and of South Africa must deal. Canada has a wider range of alternatives than the other Dominions. She has the physical basis, the geographical location, and in some measure the political aptitude for complete national independence. The road is also open for her, if she chooses to walk in it, to join a kindred and friendly nation, whose potentialites in wealth and power are not computable. Neither of these conceivable destinies comes within the scope of this discussion. They are far below the horizon. If they were to emerge it will be the result of external pressure forcing Canada into relations alien to her desires.

There are three conceptions of Canada's future as a British country: (a) As a province or integral part of a centralized world-wide Empire, governed from a center which must, for the next century at least, be London. (b) The development of our present status, by a continuance of the evolutionary process which has been going on for the past eighty years, to complete nationhood. (c) The continuance of the colonial status with a studied renouncement of external obligations of all kinds. Mr. Dafoe believes that within a period of time—brief judged by the life of nations—the British Commonwealth will take definite form. It will comprise the British Empire Proper, made up of the United Kingdom and its dependencies and adjuncts, and what are known as the Dominions Overseas. These Dominions will probably number only three: (1) Canada, including Newfoundland; (2) Australasia, including New Zealand; (3) and South Africa, embracing by far the greater part of Africa south of the equator. These Dominions may themselves be imperial in some measure; that is to say, they may have their own dependencies: Canada, possibly the West Indian Islands; Australasia, almost certainly the Pacific Islands; South Africa, conceivably sub-tropical areas in the dark continent.

Other articles are:

NATIONAL IDEALS IN INDUSTRY—by G. Frank Beer.

CANADIAN NATIONAL UNITY—by Neil McNeil, R. C. Archbishop of Toronto.

WOMEN AND THE NATION—by Marjory MacMurchy.

THOUGHTS ON THE SUFFRAGE—by Adelaide M. Plumtree.

PUBLIC OPINION AND POLITICAL LIFE—by Peter McArthur.

THE BETTER GOVERNMENT OF OUR CITIES—by the Editor.

THE OUTLOOK FOR RELGIOUS FAITH—by Rev'd Herbert Symonds.

The dominant spirit of the various articles is one of hope and inspiration of the many serious problems already existing and likely to arise; but containing no word of doubt regarding the future greatness of the nation. No pessimistic note is anywhere sounded, but a general belief is evident that Canada's hour has struck, and its destiny is in the hands of its own people.

Recent Books

GALSWORTHY—John: Beyond.	$ 3.00
BRADFORD—Gamaliel: A Naturalist of Souls	5.00
CHARNWOOD—Lord: Abraham Lincoln	4.00
PEASE—Margaret: Jean Jaures -Socialist and Humanitarian	2.00
McCLURE—Samuel S.: Obstacles to Peace	4.00
TREVES—Sir Fredick and GOODCHILD—Geo.: Made in the Trenches—A soldiers' Gift Book in aid of their Paralysed Comrades	2.00
ALLEN—E. Heron: The Science of the Hand—From the French of d'Arpentigny	3.90
CALL—Annie Payson: Power Through Repose	3.00
DUNCAN-JONES—A. S.: Ordered Liberty or An Englishman's belief in his Church	2.30
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MASON—Daniel G.: The Appreciation of Music Series volume 2.—Great Modern Composer	2.50
SHUI WONG CHAN: The Chinese Cook Book	3.00
COMMONS & ASSOCIATES: History of Labour in the United States—price per set—volume 1.	13.00
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MERRIMAN: The Rise of the Spanish Empire volume 1. The Middle Ages—price per set	15.00
MERRIMAN: The Rise of the Spanish Empire volume 2. The Catholic Kings—price per set	15.00

Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.

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Alsace-Lorraine, by Daniel Blumenthal. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

THE question of Alsace-Lorraine has been discussed with earnestness all over the world since the commencement of the War. The German propagandists have tried to prove that these two unfortunate provinces rightfully belong to Germany and the people are satisfied with the German rule. But facts prove conclusively that these provinces are French and, in spite of the German domination and efforts to Germanise the people since 1872, they are French to the very core of their hearts.

This book is written by one who is an Alsatian by birth and was mayor of the important Alsatian city of Colmar for nine years and a member of the German Reichstag for many years. He brings out a number of facts to establish that the people of these two provinces are democratic in spirit and have no respect for German militarism.

Each year before the war on the 14th of July, the people of Alsace and Lorraine crossed the frontiers in tens of thousands and joined the French in the celebration of their National day. When the war broke out a large number of Alsatians joined the French and drew the sword against Germany. "I think I am understating the truth in estimating at 30,000 the number of Alsatians who were mobilised

in the German forces and who have gone over to the ranks of the French Army."

According to the statements made in this book, a "Reign of Terror" exists in Alsace-Lorraine. Thousands have been imprisoned and hanged for showing sympathy with the French. To express admiration for the French culture is to commit a gross crime. There is no limit to the German crimes committed in these provinces, which are surpassed only by the German brutalities in Belgium.

The book concludes with an appeal to America to liberate these unfortunate victims of German "Kultur" and to restore them to their legitimate country, France. Alsace-Lorraine will allow Germany no rest until full justice is done to them and for this they "depend upon America, strong and generous, to help to bring about this great result."

This book, so ably written, deserves a wide circulation so that the world may understand fully the absurdity of German claims to civilisation and good government. Those of the Asiatics who have any sympathy with Germany because of her promises to Turkey can find in this book how Germany has been trying to kill the soul of Alsace-Lorraine by systematically denationalising them, and how can Germany be true and just to Turkey, Persia or any other Asiatic country when she has been so merciless and barberous to these two white provinces sharing the same religion with her?

Germanism and the American Crusade, by George D. Herron. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. Price $.40.

THE author delivered a lecture on "Germanism and the American Crusade" before the theological students at Geneva, and the same has been embodied in this book. It is a passionate appeal to the Allied peoples to carry on the war against Germany with all their might. There is not much close reasoning in the book. It serves to appeal to the feelings of the reader. The author is vehement in his wholesale denunciation of Germany and spares no pains in proving that the German people have been treacherous from the very cradle.

The war must end some day and end in favor of the Allies. International trade and communication will be resumed and we shall shake hands again with those who are now our enemies. It is therefore of little use, in our opinion, to denounce our enemies wholesale without any respect for the feelings of the world. The addresses of men like Wilson, Asquith, Lloyd George, Sir Edward Grey and Balfour are quite enough to convince even the most sceptical that the Allies' cause is just and based on the highest principles of humanity and that Germany is carrying on an unjust war. What more is required to stimulate us to continue the war at any cost till German militarism is entirely broken?

The energy wasted on the propagation of the creed of hatred can be utilised in many other useful ways with good results to our cause.

H. P. S.

In the United States Court for China

Recent Filings:

July 27, 1917; Cause No. 670; In re Estate of Charles J. Whitney, deceased; letters of administration.

" 27, " Cause No. 672; In re Guardianship of Phyllis A. Whitney, minor; petition; oath of guardian; bond of guardian; letters of guardianship.

" 27, " Cause No. 609; In re Estate of George A. Derby, deceased; letters of administration.

August 1, 1918; Cause No. 609; In re Estate of George A. Derby, deceased; affidavit of publication.

" 1, " Cause No. 658; Wilhelmina Correa Hawlley vs. Edward D. Hawlley; affidavit of publication.

" 1, " Cause No. 660; In re Estate of Frank N. Meyer, deceased; affidavit of publication.

" 1, " Cause No. 663; In re Estate of Paul McRae, deceased; affidavit of publication.

At the Shanghai Hotels.

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: R. Johansen, Hankow; E. J. Eabey, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Foden, Guam; V. R. Zielenski, San Francisco; Capt. T. H. Dobson, s. s. *Nanking*; J. B. Quinn, London; F. H. Weber, Hangchow; Capt. Denny, Peking; L. V. Callinfs, Kiukiang; E. Hobart, Antung; R. W. Pett, Ningpo; S. Tamaki, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Slipp, Arabia; Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hebeem, Japan; J. Malcoln, Shanghai; Paul Jernigan, Nanking; M. C. Guss, Tientsin; C. McCann, U. S. A.; B. N. Thomas, U. S. A.; R. A. Haynie, U. S. A.; T. H. Banks, U. S. A.; P. H. Benedict, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. Bournall, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. L. Parfondry, Tokio; S. Benson, Holland; F. van Spunt, Holland; F. van Heer, Holland; L. Spunt, Holland; Lt. C. G. Hedinge, England; Gen. de Ryke, Tokio; C. Wallendorff, Tokio; L. Boyd, Calcutta; Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Fouleks, San Francisco; R. C. Andrews, New York; P. Leemane, Tokio; Moravitzky; Major E. V. Cutrel; J. P. Yancy; Mrs. H. W. Bromfield, U. S. A.; A. Glemby, Manila; J. N. Joyner, Wuhu; W. P. Hayer; J. H. Crocker, Chinkiang; F. N. Merriott; R. Ruys, Hankow; A. R. Eisenhurst, Hankow; A. N. Spencer, Canton; H. Peterson, Tientsin; Wm. Sutterland; L. R. Brown, U. S. A.; H. Middletown, Victoria; R. Gregory.

The following guests hav registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Krast, Dairen; J. D. Vicker, Dairen; K. D. Thomas, Dairen; Mr. and Mrs. Max Goehler and children; Mr. and Mrs. C. Xanthoponlo and children; Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Diamantidis and child; Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Skinasi, Egypt; Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Barden; Lt. P. Pestor Ferry; Capt. C. J. Christensen, Manila; Mrs. C. M. Blankman, U. S. A.; Miss M. H. Standley, U. S. A.; James Goscoyne; Miss H. Diederichsen; Miss D. Diederichsen; S. Stalinsky; J. N. Kosloff; P. Stepstenoski; Mrs. Dima Petersen; P. E. M. Xenopol; Mr. and Mrs. Petersen; Miss Dena Petersen; Miss B. Andreen; Alex. Brario; Miss E. J. Hayes; Vermidachi; S. F. King, Tsinanfu; Mr. and Mrs. Meason and child; Mr. and Mrs. Dains and child; A. Zankorsky; Krsosky, Bukman; C. J. Moses, Dairen; S. F. Scobblin and son, Dairen; Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Smith, Dairen; Mr. and Mrs. Franc L. Dowling; Wm. A. Pokornip; D. Leigh; Dennitsoff; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McRae and child.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: F. Marrita, Nanking; M. Prastra; Gestrand; G. R. Daltraff, Saigon; B. Frey, Saigon; Alberthewis; Pastaurand; R. H. Curry; W. Howard, Kashing; Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Foden; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Haineis; R. F. Hall; Mr. and Mrs. J. Brussener, Japan; S. O. Lain, Chinkiang; G. G. Wilkinson; J. S. Shearer, Nagasaki; F. G. Harrison; Mr. and Mrs. G. C. O. Hill; C. M. Hartwell; Mrs. N. MacFulyrs, Hongkong; Miss C. Bancroft, Hongkong; H. Stromwall, Peking; Mrs. N. W. Harris; Mrs. A. R. Donnelly; Y. Turner.